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The most brilliant collection of talent ever brought together.
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The generation of the 20th century.
Two little men, 25 and 30 years old, tell the most talked-of artists ever brought to America.

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The Celebrated
FREDERICKS' 7th UPE.
6—Demon Athlete—6JACKIE HOSION TROUPE,
Celebrated European Excentrics.STEWART SISTERS,
Singing and Dancing Comedienne.

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BURBANK THEATER—

One Week, Commencing SUNDAY, JULY 19.

SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT. Alexander Black's Famous Picture Play.

"MISS JERRY"

Management of Frank F. Muller. Prices 10c, 25c, 50c and 10c.

MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 P.M.

HAZARD'S PAVILION—

TWO OF WAR'S NIGHTS, beginning MONDAY, JULY 20th. A Battle of Giants, 3 magnificent prizes amounting to \$1300. To the team winning the greatest number of pulls, \$500; to the second best team, \$400; to the third best team, \$300. The following teams have entered for the contest:
Americans Electric, Spanish, Los Angeles, Santa Monica, San Diego, All the teams appear on the cleared platform each evening. Excitement most intense. Good music.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; contest begins at 8 o'clock p.m.
Admission 50c, 25c and 10c.

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STILL ANOTHER MEDAL—

Two medals within thirty days for superiority on our Carbon Photographs. Awarded an Honorary Medal on Exhibit of Carbons loaned to Ohio Photographers' Association in Convention at Columbus, July 14 to 18.



220 S. Spring Street, opp. L. A. Theater.

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From diseases which have resisted all previous efforts address
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Consultation in person or by letter free.

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Flowers packed for shipping.

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ASK YOUR FLOWERS FOR THEM. IN SIZE
they are the largest, in color the brightest,
in perfume the best. GROWN BY EDWARD G. HARRISON,
HOT SPRINGS, LAKE VIEW HOTEL, PINESOLPHUR BATH
ING IN S. Cal. Elevation 1500 ft. Hotel new and first-class. Write for
summer rates. G. S. TRAFALGAR & CO., Fresno.

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summer rates. G. S. TRAFALGAR & CO., Fresno.

HEAVY CANNONADING.

SOMETHING IS GOING ON IN THE
ISLE OF CUBA.An Engagement with the Insurgents
Under Nunez—Two Villages
Burned in Part—Arrested Persons
at Havana Accused of Conspiracy.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE)

HAVANA, July 18.—Passengers from San Cristobal today report having heard heavy cannonading and musketry firing all yesterday, apparently north of the mountains. It is believed an engagement is in progress between Fuent's command and insurgents under Nunez. Protected by Quintin Banderas José, Maros succeeded in landing an expedition in the district of Santiago. The band of Juan Brano attacked the trocha in Pinar del Rio with the intention of creating a diversion in order to facilitate the passing of the line by Maceo. The insurgents plundered and partially burned the village of Cabezas, province of Matanzas, San Hilario de Guama, founded in 1693, was also attacked, and twelve houses burned.

WHAT THEY NEED.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The World this morning publishes the following correspondence from the headquarters of Gen. Maceo, Tomas de San José Pinar del Rio, June 26:
"The want of a few cartridges and a few cannon," said Gen. Antonio Maceo, "is all that makes our government use nature's rocks instead of bricks and mortar for a White House."
Asked how many and what arms and ammunition he needed to guarantee to him the war in, say, two months, he said:

"I could do it with 20,000 cheap Remington rifles, small caliber, 1,500,000 cartridges, ten cannons, and 100,000 rounds of artillery ammunition. I might do it with much less. I would invariably attack the Spaniards, and attack them after maneuvering their columns into cul de sacs, and I would take an important town. The supplies captured there would assist in the capture of the next one and so on until I would be able to storm Havana with its fully-equipped army of 100,000 men and fifty pieces of artillery."

In addition to our 60,000 armed men we have fully 20,000 more men armed with only machetes and revolvers, thus giving us a probable total of 80,000 revolutionists in the field." He estimates the Cubans have seven cartridges to each soldier.

"I have no dictatorial aspirations. I shall use what influence I possess in the government of the republic of Cuba only to secure its stability and to promote its prestige. The moment the flag of Spain leaves our shore I shall recommend the payment and dismissal to the peaceful pursuits from which he was taken, of every armed man of our army of liberty except the few policemen necessary to enforce the observance of the laws of the republic."

Gen. Maceo says he is sick and tired of war. He is suffering from his twenty-fourth wound.

SICK MILITARY.

HAVANA, July 18.—During June the military hospitals of the island accommodated 3,063 sick. Of that number 782

THE MORNING'S NEWS

—IN—

The Times

IN BRIEF.

The City—Pages 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 27, 30.

Proposition to build a dry dock at San Pedro....Big mortgage on Sunny Slope....More crookedness charged against Holst....Another alleged forger who played poker....What Mrs. Chadbourne says of her husband's failure. Serious charge against a liveryman....Trustee Patterson says some interesting things about the Whittier State School....Lecture on India....How Burke says he was robbed....A big commission law suit....Sudden death of a Chinese doctor's patient.

Southern California—Page 20.

San Francisco capitalists rusticated at Catalina....Avalon property-owners will stand by the Bannings....An Orange county land-owner not guilty of contempt of court....Big meteor seen in Orange county....General renovation at Soldiers' Home....Scolded for guilty of manslaughter at San Bernardino....A new City Hall for San Diego....San Diego's Mayor hesitates to sign the water-bond ordinance. A revolting case of depravity at Pasadena....The Chautauqua assembly at Long Beach....Santa Barbara preparing for receiving excursionists.

Pacific Coast—Page 3.

An Americanized Chinaman fatally hurt by a gang of hoodlums....Ship City of Philadelphia believed to have foundered....Reassessment of San Francisco corporations demanded....California olives at a premium....Meeting of the State Board of Prison Directors....New Democratic convention meets at San Francisco....Justice Field says there is no occasion for sensational statements....Landale Bros' sawmills on Pine Ridge burned....The body of a woman found on Gambier island, Howe Sound....Exports from Vancouver consular district....Attempt to loot the State Bank at Marysville, Wash.

General Eastern—Pages 1, 2, 3.

Bryan receives calls—Does not go to Omaha—The withdrawal of Democratic sound-money candidates for Congress demanded by Populists. The town of Malvern, Ark., nearly destroyed by fire....Vanderbilt improves enough to ask for something to eat. Taubeneck will oppose the indorsement of Bryan and Sewall—Meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Populist party....Opening of the third season of racing at Detroit. Teller writes a letter to Bryan promising his support....The law against gambling in horse races knocked out at Kansas City...."Junior day" of the young Baptists....Two headless bodies found on a railroad track....Conference of the silver Republican bolters at Manitou, Colo.

By Cable—Pages 1, 2, 3.

Salsbury criticised by the London press as having been too lenient with the United States in the negotiations over Venezuela—The Globe says he has been "perilously near recognition of the Monroe doctrine"—The fourteenth Parliament and its work....Social events in the United Kingdom—Yale boys fated—That royal marriage. The fighting in Cuba....Cricket and tennis—Boat-racing in British waters. Li Hung Chang surprised to find his private remarks quoted by the European press—What the great man eats.

At Large—Pages 1, 2, 3.

Dispatches were also received from New York, Milwaukee, San Francisco, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, London, Denver, Washington, Louisville, St. Louis and other places.

Financial and Commercial—Page 28.

New York stock market purely a professional affair yesterday....San Francisco callboard sales....The live stock markets....New York banks. Cash articles show signs of strength at Chicago....Petroleum....Coast quotations.

Weather Forecast.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—For Southern California: Cloudy Sunday morning on the coast; fair inland; light westerly winds.

THE RUSSELL FUNERAL.

It Will Take Place at Shepherd Memorial Church Cambridge.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE)

BOSTON, July 18.—The funeral of ex-Gov. W. E. Russell will take place at the Shepherd Memorial Church, Cambridge, on Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock. This was decided upon by the family after a consultation today. The service will be extremely simple and the opportunity for the public to visit the body will be given. Rev. Dr. Alexander McKim, pastor of the church, an intimate friend of the family, will officiate.

The body of ex-Gov. Russell arrived tonight on the "Flying Yankee" train from St. John, N. B. The train was stopped at East Somerville, and the body was removed to his late home in Cambridge. The body will lie in state in the Cambridge City Hall Monday from 9 to 1 o'clock. The funeral will be held at the Shepherd Memorial Church, Cambridge, at 4 o'clock Monday. As the church will hold only one day on the funeral, persons, admission will be by card. A large crowd gathered at the station as the train rolled in, and it was only by using force that a way could be made through the crowd.

What the Bankers Say.

NIAGARA FALLS (N. Y.), July 18.—This afternoon at the New York State Bankers' meeting Hon. G. L. Sloane of Oswego spoke. "Uses and Abuse of Banks," Sloane said, referring to the coinage question: "Free silver is on its last legs."

NEW DEMAND.

Nominees for Congress Must Withdraw.

The Democratic Party is Asked to Pull Them Down.

The Silver Party and Populists to Run that Branch.

Taubeneck Will Oppose Indorsement of Bryan and Sewall—Secretary Turner is the Other Way—"Middle-of-the-road" Men Divided.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE)

ST. LOUIS, July 18.—The silver people who are to hold a convention on Wednesday are very quiet. Few of them are here, and no delegations are expected before Monday. The leaders this morning formulated a new demand which meets the approval of the Populists who have been consulted. It is urged that they insist upon the withdrawal of all Democratic Congress nominees who are "sound-money" or gold-standard men, or if they will not withdraw, that the silver men and Populists unite in putting up in every Congress district a free-silver candidate. It is urged that this be presented to the National Democratic Committee as an ultimatum.

The Populists, it is understood, are to concentrate their work and attempt to elect a Congress which will favor free silver, and to accomplish this it is necessary to have the cooperation of the Democrats.

A FORECAST.

ST. LOUIS, July 18.—Sergeant-at-Arms Doud of the National Silver Convention, has made arrangements to accommodate 400 members of the press at Music Hall. Wires have already been run in the hall for the use of the Associated Press and Western Union, and the latter will have ample facilities to handle a greater part of the special correspondence from there. This evening a committee of prominent business men of this city, irrespective of party affiliations, called on Chairman Mott of the National Silver Committee, and assured him that sufficient money would be raised by them to defray the expenses of the convention, giving as his reason that he cannot accept the financial plank adopted by his party at St. Louis.

VIRGINIA MOON WORSHIPERS.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—In response to a call issued a convention of silverites of Virginia was held yesterday at Hernandez, Va., to select delegates to the silver convention which meets at St. Louis on Wednesday. Forty delegates were elected, and resolutions were adopted instructing them to do all in their power to secure an indorsement of the Chicago ticket and platform.

SALT LAKE RATIFICATION.

SALT LAKE (Utah), July 18.—The ratification of the Democratic ticket took place at the Salt Lake Theater tonight and was one of the most enthusiastic meetings ever held in the city. The meeting was called to order by ex-Mayor Baskin, and on the platform were prominent members of all political parties. The building was densely packed, and a large overflow meeting was held on the outside. Speeches were made by S. S. Varian, J. L. Rawlings, Warren Foster, O. W. Powers and others.

BILLY BOY'S "AT HOME."

He Receives Callers and Does not Go into the West.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE)

LINCOLN (Nebr.), July 18.—W. J. Bryan received the calls of many friends and neighbors today. It was the intention of Bryan to go to Omaha today, but the rain continued and he will not go till Monday or Tuesday. It is his intention to remain here until the first week in August, when he will go to New York to be officially notified of the nomination. Meanwhile he will work upon the letter of acceptance. After the notification Mr. and Mrs. Bryan will spend a week with Mr. and Mrs. Sewall in Maine.

JUNIOR DAY.

Successful Session of the Young Baptists at Milwaukee.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE)

MILWAUKEE, July 18.—Today was junior day at the Baptist convention. The afternoon meeting was the only joint session, the meeting being given to department rallies and the whole programme consisted of junior work. The children were all there—departmental children in general and Malchawa in particular, the little Indian girl who stood before the vast audience and sang in her own tongue so prettily yesterday.

The department rallies this morning were all successful. Rev. S. C. Wallace of Toronto presided at Summerfield Church, over the Department of the Red. Rev. J. W. Conley of St. Paul led at Plymouth Church. Rev. Charles Ness of Baltimore presided at the First Baptist Church.

Young People's Union convention was sprung tonight when formal announcement was made that Chattanooga and not Denver is to have the convention of 1898. This decision was reached by the board of managers at a meeting held this afternoon. At the same time it was decided to give the 1899 convention to Denver. The action of the board of managers was ratified by the convention.

A Change of Missionaries.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Minister Terrell today telegraphed Secretary Olney that in accordance with his understanding with the Sultan that a missionary left another should take his place. Mr. Beard has gone to Hittis to replace Dr. Knapp, who was ordered to Constantinople for trial upon a charge of encouraging rebellion. United States Consul Bergholtz is at Erzeroum with partial recognition by the government. The Sultan declares the report that he ever ordered the expulsion of American missionaries to be false.

THE CLEVELAND CANDLE.



Burnt out, but still sputtering.

VANDERBILT IMPROVES.

Moves His Right Foot and Asks for Something to Eat.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Cornelius Vanderbilt was somewhat improved this morning. The physicians, after consultation, issued the following bulletin:

"At 9:30 a.m. Mr. Vanderbilt passed an entirely satisfactory night, and is doing well this morning."

Mr. Wynne, brother-in-law of Vanderbilt, said he was much improved. He further stated that Vanderbilt this morning was able to move the right foot and asked for something to eat. Wynne added that Vanderbilt's condition was such that some members of the family contemplated returning to their summer homes on Monday, if no change for the worse sets in.

At midnight it was stated at the Vanderbilt mansion that Vanderbilt's condition continued to improve.

DEPARTING HURRY HOME.

LONDON, July 18.—Chauncey M. Dewey of New York went by special train today to Liverpool to catch the Cunard line steamer Lucania, on board of which vessel he will return home on account of the serious illness of Mr. Vanderbilt.

THE EXTREME LIMIT.

Peralta-Reavis Gets Two Years and \$5000.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE)

DENVER (Colo.), July 18.—A special to the News from Santa Fe, N. M., says that in the United States District Court this afternoon Judge Laughlin sentenced James Adison Peralta-Reavis, convicted of conspiracy to defraud the government in connection with the Peralta land-grant case, to two years in the penitentiary and pay a fine of \$5000. This is the extreme limit under the law, except that the fine might have been \$10,000.

Spless, attorney for Reavis, asked that the sentence be modified as merely to confine his client in the United States Jail pending a hearing before the Supreme Court, but this was denied.

FOR FALSE TONES.

A Remarkable Invention to Be Applied to Pianos.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE)

CINCINNATI (O.), July 18.—Dr. S. A. Hagaman of this city, has applied for a patent on an invention, which promises to create a sensation among musicians. It is a mechanism to be applied to the piano for the purpose of correcting the false tones of the instrument which have hitherto been regarded as a necessary evil. The invention makes a piano as true as the violin, and it accomplishes the result by a sort of mechanical fingering, similar to the human fingering on the violin. Competent musicians say the problem has been successfully solved. The inventor is a half-brother of the late Prof. David Swing of Chicago.

CAR BARNS BURNED.

Half-million Dollars' Worth of Chicago Property Destroyed.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE)

CHICAGO, July 18.—The car barns of the Chicago City Railroad on Cottage Grove avenue were burned tonight. The barns were 150 feet long, 400 feet deep and occupied three-fourths of a square. The company lost 554 cars, 160 of them being grip cars. Not a thing was saved. The loss is estimated at \$500,000. The building and contents were insured for \$311,000. Fifteen horses were burned to death.

Rev. Scott and His Daughters.

CINCINNATI, July 18.—The Commercial Tribune's special from Logansport, Ind., says Rev. G. E. Scott, aged 45, pastor of the First Methodist Church, at Waterloo, Iowa, was arrested tonight as he was leaving the Barnett Hotel in company with Miss Dorian, aged 15, daughter of P. S. Dorian of Waterloo. They eloped July 7 and registered here July 10. The Sheriff from Waterloo will arrive tomorrow.

TELLER'S ROT.

Towardly Surrender to the Democrats.

Leads His Friends Astray and Throws Them Down.

Willing to Be a Tail to Billy Boy Bryan's Kite.

High Muck-muck of the Bolting Silverites Finally Declares Himself—No Independent Campaign for Him—Leagues with Anarchy.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE)

LINCOLN (Nebr.), July 18.—That William J. Bryan will receive the support of Henry M. Teller of Colorado, there can be no longer any doubt. Bryan today received a letter from Senator Teller, in which he told him he would support him in his race for President. The letter reads as follows:

DENVER, July 15, 1896.

Hon. W. J. Bryan, Lincoln, Neb.—

Dear Sir: I congratulate you upon your nomination at Chicago. I think the country is to be congratulated also. I need not assure you that your nomination was more than satisfactory to me. I think it was about as able to consolidate the friends of free silver in your support, and if we do this, I believe you will be elected, although I do not overlook the tremendous task which will be put against us in this campaign. All the power of money and organized wealth, corporations and monopolies of all kinds will be against us. Justice is on our side, and this is the cause of the people. It is a contest for industrial independence and for freedom from the domination of foreign powers and foreign capitalists, and it does not seem possible that in such a contest before the American people that justice should fail and wrong prevail. I do not believe we shall fail. I think I can promise you the cordial support of the western silver men who have hitherto been with the Republican party, and if you get that, I think all the western Coast and Intermountain States will be with you. I will not, however, make promises for you, save to advise you that, as you were nominated without pledges of favor or privilege to any one, that you maintain that position, make no pledges or promises, so that you may go into the great office of the President of the United States without the embarrassment of the promises made, promises, even if they are such as may be properly carried out. It will afford pleasure to place myself at the disposal of the National Republican Committee, in your behalf as my health will permit, where and when they may think it wise.

I am, very respectfully,

(Signed.) HENRY M. TELLER.

This letter greatly pleased Bryan. When he had read it, he said, "This morning he turned his attention to the vast amount of mail that had accumulated during his absence. There were over five thousand letters to be read and, among the first to be opened was that from Mr. Teller. The letters were taken to Bryan's home, where he and his family were staying. He began the arduous task of reading them. Bryan will not attempt to answer all of them until he has established headquarters at his private secretary. He will only attend to the most important letters. Bryan was frequently interrupted by callers. Among the gentlemen called today was G. F. Washburn of Boston, a member of the Populist National Committee, and T. M. Patterson, editor of the Rocky Mountain News. Mr. Patterson assured Bryan that he would receive the support of all the Democrats of Colorado, all the Populists and a great many Republicans as well. He said that he believed 80 per cent of the vote cast in Colorado would be for Bryan and free silver. Patterson is a delegate to the Populist convention at St. Louis, and assured Bryan that he would do all in his power to have that convention indorse him for President. Mr. Washburn was talking to Bryan, he received the following telegram from Forsyth, Mont.: "Four State bimetallic and Populist delegates are on board the train and favorable to you."

(Signed.) "T. HOFF,

"Delegate from Oregon."

Extensive preparations are being made for the reception of the delegations from Colorado, Wyoming and Utah, who will stop here Monday to pay their respects to Bryan. They will leave for St. Louis Monday evening.

GOT TOGETHER.

The Truculent Tellers Turn Their Thoughts to St. Louis.

DENVER, July 18.—A special to the Republican from Macdonald, Colo., says: "All the silver men who are to confer on the great question of how best to unite the silver forces and bring glorious victory over the gold monomaniacs are now here. The members of the conference include Senators Teller of Colorado, Mantle of Montana, Pettigrew of South Dakota, Dubois of Idaho, Congressman Hartman of Montana, Wilson of Idaho, Burchinal of West Virginia, Shafer of Colorado, and Hon. A. M. Stevenson of Colorado."

The party got together in the rooms of Senator Dubois tonight and informally talked over the situation, discussing every phase of it, each offering suggestions as how best to promote the cause for which all are fighting. Senator Teller submitted a draft of an address to the people, which he had prepared, and Senator Dubois also offered some additional suggestions to be embodied in the address.

Senator Teller stated to the representative of the Republican that, although they had canvassed the situation pretty thoroughly, they would be ready to give the address to the press until Sunday evening. It will be quite a lengthy document, and will contain about twenty-five hundred words, fully setting forth the situation and conditions which confront them, and which influence their present action. They will unequivocally indorse Bryan and Sewall, giving in detail their reasons therefor, and outlining what they believe to be the best line of campaign for the silver forces.

They each express the hope that the Populist convention at St. Louis, as well as the silver convention, will indorse the nominees of the Chicago convention, but they are not particularly enthusiastic over the present prospects of the Populists. None of them will attend the St. Louis convention."

COAST RECORD

MYSTERY OF A LONELY SHORE.

A Woman's Disfigured Body Found.

The Corpse Had Been in Water for Some Time.

Eyes and Other Features Gone from the Countenance.

Ship City of Philadelphia Believed to Have Foundered—Remains of San Francisco Corporation Requested.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.
VANCOUVER (B. C.) July 18.—Word was received by the steamer Burt today that the body of a woman had been found on the shore of Gambier Island, on Howe Sound. The body was dressed in blue serge, and had evidently been in the water some time, as the eyes and other features were gone. No person answering the description lived on the island, or in that district, and no one has been reported missing.

CALIFORNIA OLIVES.
The Grocers of San Francisco Are Short of Them.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.
SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—California olives are at a premium. Last year's crop is already exhausted and the grocers are unable to supply their customers.

So great has become the consumption of pickled California olives within the last few years that the supply is entirely inadequate for the demand. The amount of olives prepared for the market this year was double that of last year. The crop was handled and pickled during the months of December and January. It was ready for the market in February and in less than six months it is entirely exhausted.

Within the last two weeks Secretary Filcher of the State Board of Trade has received numerous letters from grocers of this city and interior towns, asking where ripe pickled California olives could be secured. Secretary Filcher put himself in communication with the various large growers of the State, but he has received no encouraging word.

There is no use trying to persuade people to take the imported brand," said Secretary Filcher. "They won't listen to you. That's what makes the pickle situation so unpleasant for the grocers. They can't fill their orders and people can't seem to understand why. Until within the last year or two, American people knew nothing of ripe pickled olives. They were used to eating the green ones. The increase in the consumption of olives has become something wonderful in the last year, and California does not now raise and pickle a sufficient amount to supply the demand of this State.

Samples of our olives have gone East, and I am constantly in receipt of letters asking where California olives can be had. California has never been able to fill any of the large orders from the East. Our own grocers, knowing the call for them, are not slow in securing the entire supply. A few small private orders of this year's crop went East, but they did not amount to much. When the hotel men were here I was besieged by them asking where they could order consignments."

STATE PRISON DIRECTORS.
The Board Reduces the Terms of Two State Guests.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.
SACRAMENTO, July 18.—The Board of State Prison Directors held a meeting at the Folsom penitentiary this afternoon. R. T. Devlin, the newly-appointed director, took his seat. After considering some routine matters and allowing bills, the board took up applications for pardons.

Upon the recommendation of Judge Wallace and Dist. Atty. Barnes, San Francisco it was decided to reduce the sentence of Joseph Hutchinson to two years' imprisonment. He was sent to prison from San Francisco for robbery. The board also reduced the term of imprisonment of Richard Fellows from life to twenty-three years, and it will not be long before he is at liberty. Fellows was once one of the most notorious stage robbers in California. The Wells Fargo Express officials made no objection to reducing the term of his imprisonment.

Joe Davis, a colored youth, was this evening convicted of highway robbery in this city.

FIELD ON HIS HEALTH.

He Says There is No Occasion for Sensational Statements.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.
SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—Associate Justice Stephen J. Field of the United States Supreme Court, arrived today from Paso Robles in the special train sent for him. In an interview Justice Field said there was no occasion for sensational statements about his failing health, that he had left Paso Robles because he had completed the course of treatment there, from which he was much benefited, and that he would remain here for a month to escape the heat of the East, going directly to Washington early in September.

GONE TO THE BOTTOM.

The Probable Fate of Ship City of Philadelphia.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—It is now believed without doubt the ship City of Philadelphia, 16 days out from New York, bound for this city, has gone to the bottom. Various kinds of wreckage have been picked up around Cape Horn and identified as having come from the missing vessel. The non-arrival of the ship Santa Clara, 164 days out from New York, and the bark Undaunted, 178 days from Baltimore, is also causing much anxiety.

Hurt by Hoodlums.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—Charles King, an Americanized Chinese, was thrown from a stepladder and fatally hurt by a gang of hoodlums early this morning. King was washing windows when a party who had been drinking all night threw him to the pavement, fracturing his skull. His assailants escaped, and have not yet been arrested, although the police say they know at least one member of the gang.

Those San Francisco Corporations.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—A committee of the grand jury visited the Supervisors who were sitting at a Board of Equalization and asked that the assessment of street railroad, water, gas, electric light and telephone companies be increased, as all were under-

valued. All these corporations had been asking reductions of the same assessments.

They Didn't Loot.
TACOMA (Wash.) July 18.—Thursday night an attempt was made to loot the State Bank at Marysville, Snohomish county. The vault doors were drilled before the robbers were frightened away. Their tools were found in and back of the building.

Exports from Vancouver.
VANCOUVER (B. C.) July 18.—Exports from Vancouver consular district to the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, amounted to \$2,668,343, and consisted principally of ore, coal and copper, lumber and fish.

Fire on Pine Ridge.
FRESNO, July 18.—Landale Bros' sawmills on Pine Ridge in this county were destroyed by fire Friday night. The loss is about \$8000; insurance, \$1000.

BOILINGS FROM BERLIN.

ANOTHER COLONIAL SCANDAL AT THE EXPLOSIVE POINT.

Von Pottkammer Accused of Cruelty. Two Cavalry Officers Dismissed for Refusing to Fight a Duel. Storms Devastating the Districts.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.
BERLIN, July 18.—(By Atlantic Cable, Associated Press Copyright, 1896.) Another colonial scandal is on the point of exploding. Herr von Pottkammer, Governor of the German Cameroons, is accused of having committed many acts of inhumanity and cruelty similar to those alleged against Wilhelm and Loeb, and for which those officials were ordered to be dismissed from the colonial service.

A bill was introduced in the Diet to increase the salaries of all government employees in Prussia. This would involve a total of 20,000,000 marks to start with. A similar bill will be introduced in the Bundesrat. The Reichstag to increase the salaries of imperial officials, and likewise those of any army officers from the grade of first lieutenant upward.

A cavalry captain named Baron von Ehrhardt and First Lieut. von Kampz of the garrison at Dusseldorf, have been dismissed from the army because they refused to accept a challenge to fight a duel with pistols which was sent to them by a notorious scoundrel. Both officers published the facts as an advertisement in a Dusseldorf newspaper.

Empress Augusta and six of the imperial Princes may be seen daily bicycle riding in the park. This is a new sport for the Emperor, but, under the tuition of her two oldest sons, she is making rapid progress.

During the intensely hot weather of the past week the maneuvers, marches and drills of the army in various parts of Germany were attended with many fatal cases of sunstroke. At Mayence, the long-distance march of the Thirty-seventh and Eighty-eighth regiments was marked by forty-eight cases of sunstroke, of which sixteen were immediately fatal. In maneuvers at Caputh thirteen soldiers fell dead. Similar cases are reported from South Germany.

A contagious disease of the eyes, the origin and characteristics of which are puzzling the physicians, is spreading in Upper Silesia, in Bayreuth it became necessary to close the high schools, and a number of other schools have been closed throughout the province. The victims of this disease are rendered totally blind.

Thunderstorms, hurricanes and hailstorms have devastated various districts in Germany during the past week, especially in Hesse, Mecklenburg, Moselle and the Rhine region. In the vicinity of Lubek wind and lightning destroyed forty buildings and killed twelve people. The vineyards of Demoselle and Saar valleys suffered enormous damage, especially those at Carlsruhe and Treves.

Prof. Baling, president of the Veterinary Surgeons' College, will start for the United States next week. He is commissioned by the Berlin Criminal Court as an expert to examine the mare Bethel, which A. R. Kneebles, the American horseman, is alleged to have raced in this country under the name of Nellie Kneebles. The mare is said to be on her way to Nebraska. Prof. Baling will examine witnesses and ascertain all the facts possible bearing on the now famous Kneebles case. He is expected to return to Berlin in October.

More Militia Out.

CLEVELAND, July 18.—Mayor McKisson this morning ordered the Cleveland Grays, the crack militia company of the city, to the Brown Hoisting Works, where a riot has been an almost daily occurrence for some time. Five companies of militia are now guarding the works and will be reinforced by all the reserve police in the city. Non-uniform men will be taken out of the works at noon today, and the authorities decided to be well prepared. The Mayor stated that from now on order would be preserved, even if it were necessary for the militia to open fire.

Non-uniform men were escorted out of the works at noon without serious trouble. The strikers and sympathizers are apparently being overawed by a big force of militia and police. The police charged on the crowd yelling "Scab" at the non-uniform men and took them into custody.

Northern Pacific Injunction.

MILWAUKEE (Wis.) July 18.—The application of Morton S. Eaton, H. O. Armour, Ed. Christian and H. D. Smith for an injunction restraining the sale of Northern Pacific property next Tuesday will be argued before Judge Jenkins in the United States court today. One of the attorneys connected with the Northern Pacific litigation is expected to leave New York this afternoon to reach the city in good time. Whether H. Peckham will argue for the application with Joshua Stark as counsel.

Sturdy's Sentence.

CHICAGO, July 18.—The unexpired term of the sentence of ten months and suspension for one year imposed by court-martial upon Lieutenant Commander Sturdy has been remitted. The officer has been under suspension about three months. His offense consisted in giving himself leave of absence from the Olympia on the China station.

Victoria for Arbitrator.

NEW YORK, July 18.—A dispatch to the Herald from Valparaiso says the foreign minister at Santiago has received an important dispatch from the Chilean Minister in London, stating that Queen Victoria consents to act as arbitrator in the boundary dispute between Chile and Argentina.

Harrow and Havreford.

LONDON, July 18.—The cricket team from Havreford College, Pennsylvania, played the Harrow Club today. Havreford won the toss. When the last man was put out they had scored eighty-one runs. Harrow scored ninety runs for two and a half inches. The innings with 239 runs for four wickets.

The Lone Fisherman.

BUZZARDS BAY (Mass.) July 18.—Every day this week has seen President Cleveland down the bay driving wild care away by means of his usual pastime. Today he was accompanied by Joseph Jefferson and Thurber.

A Heavy Downpour.

CONCORDIA (Kan.) July 18.—The heaviest rain for years fell here last night and this morning, measuring four and a half inches. The rain was general over this section of the State, and will greatly benefit corn.

Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The treasury today lost \$258,800 in gold coin and \$5200 in bars, which leaves the true amount of the gold reserve \$93,631,845.

SPORTING RECORD

TRIPLER TO BEAT THE WORLD Great Feat of Bicyclers at Detroit.

Cooper Wins by Half a Wheel in the Mile Open.

The Two-mile Professional Race Goes to Clark.

Trotter Phil Sheridan Dies at Racine—Tennis in England—The Postponed Coupe Ports Regatta. Cricket—Baseball—Races.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.
DETROIT (Mich.) July 18.—A crowd of 4000 people saw the second day's bicycle races of the national circuit meet at Windsor today. The weather was fine, with scarcely any breeze. The Morgan & Wright triplet team made the mile in 1:56, lowering the world's record from 2:01.

A good cheer went up when it was announced that Tom Cooper had entered in the mile open race. Winsett set a fast pace in the final, but Cooper nearly caught him at the quarter, and Kimble and Bald were close up. They kept out to the stretch, when Bald and Kimble pulled up to Cooper. About twenty yards from the tape Cooper pulled away and won by half a wheel, with Kimble second and the same distance ahead of Bald. The time, 2:20 2/5, is considered fast for a dirt track.

The 2:20 class, professional, one mile: J. J. Blount won, 2:20 2/5; second, E. C. Johnson third; time 2:13 1/5.

One mile, open, professional: Tom Cooper of Detroit won, Owen Kimble second, E. C. Bald third; time 2:20 2/5. Zierer, Batterman, Eaton and McLeod finished in the order named.

Two miles, professional, handicap: H. C. Clark won, L. C. Johnson second, C. D. Wilson third; time 4:22 3/5.

FOREIGNERS COMING OVER.

NEW YORK, July 18.—J. W. Parsons, the Australian racing man, who is at present in Europe, called the Daily American Wheelman today that he would leave London next week for this country, where he will ride during the latter part of the season. Parsons defeated Zimmerman, the American champion, during the latter's trip to that country last year. Besides Parsons, Michael, the Welshman and Tessa, the Swiss, are expected to be of the party.

EASTERN BASEBALL.

Boston Defeats Cleveland in an All-around Game.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.
CLEVELAND, July 18.—The Clevelanders were outplayed in the field and at the bat. The attendance was 2400. Score: Cleveland, 3; hits, 11; errors, 3. Boston, 7; hits, 13; errors, 3.

Batteries—Wilson and O'Neare; Nichols and Tenney.

NEW YORK-LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE (Ky.) July 18.—The Giants won an interesting game from the Colonels today. Both Clark and Cunningham pitched fine ball. The attendance was 2000. Score: New York, 4; hits, 8; errors, 0. Louisville, 3; hits, 8; errors, 1.

Batteries—Clark and Zerfoss; Cunningham and Dexter.

PITTSBURGH-PHILADELPHIA.

PITTSBURGH, July 18.—Carney was knocked out of the box in the first inning, six hits and scored against him. The home team bunched their hits and won. The attendance was 3500.

Pittsburgh, 8; hits, 14; errors, 1. Philadelphia, 5; hits, 11; errors, 3. Batteries—Hawley and Merritt; Carney, Kennan and Clements.

BALTIMORE-CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 18.—Heavy batting in three innings made today's game an easy one for the Baltimore. The Reds could not hit Hemming. The attendance was 18,000. Score: Cincinnati, 3; hits, 10; errors, 1. Baltimore, 10; hits, 13; errors, 1.

Batteries—Elliott and Feltz; Hemming and Clark.

ST. LOUIS-BROOKLYN.

ST. LOUIS, July 18.—The Browns batted Abbey hard today and bunched their hits, while their fielding was perfect and their base-running fine. Brooklyn piled the Bridgegrooms. The attendance was 2000. Score: St. Louis, 5; hits, 14; errors, 0. Brooklyn, 4; hits, 8; errors, 3.

Batteries—Brettenstein and Murphy; Abbey and Grim.

POSTPONED GAME.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Chicago-Washington game postponed; rain.

DETROIT'S THIRD SEASON.

W.W.P. Does the Fastest Mile Ever Paced on that Track.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.
DETROIT (Mich.) July 18.—The opening of a third season of racing at the Detroit Driving Club's track at Grosse Point was characterized by the fastest mile ever paced on that track in a race. W. W. P. paced round in 2:06 1/5, equaling his own record, lowering the track-racing record from 2:06 3/4, done by Coleridge last year, and winning \$1000 for the mile dash. Dan Q. won the small bay pacer from Ipswich, repeated his recent success at Chicago by winning the other pacing event in straight heats.

The 2:21 trot, purse \$2000: Dick Hubbard won second, third and fourth heats; time 2:18, 2:14 1/2, 2:16 1/2. Copeland won the first heat in 2:18 and was second, Quality third. The 2:25 pace, purse \$2000: Dan Q. won in straight heats; time 2:18, 2:19 1/2, 2:12. Fair was second, Mrs. Jo third.

Free-for-all pace, one mile dash, for \$1000: W.W.P. won in 2:06 1/5. Frank Agan second, Rubenstein third.

THE ROYAL ULSTER.

Allies Fits into it Better Than the Meteor.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.
BANGOR (Eng.) July 18.—(By Atlantic Cable.) With a fresh westerly breeze the big yacht made great start in the regatta of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club today. The Meteor got around the mark half a minute ahead of the Allies. The latter leading the Sassafras the sail and the Britannia brought up the rear. The Allies won the race. The Meteor, after leading all day long, became becalmed and the Allies caught the breeze and crossed the finish line in 6 hrs. 9 min. 14 sec. The Meteor finished second. The Britannia gave up the race.

The contest between the twenty-raters was spoiled by the Saint and Niagara brushing up against each other too closely at the line. The Niagara retired, and the Saint sailed over the course alone.

GAMBLING ON HORSE RACES.

KANSAS CITY Poolrooms May Be Reopened.

KANSAS CITY, July 18.—Under the decision of Judge Wofford of the Criminal Court today, gambling on horse races run outside of the State may be resumed in Kansas City. In view of this decision the poolrooms which closed in 1887 when the Stone pool law went into effect will speedily reopen. Judge Wofford held that the law which made it a felony to make a book or accept bets except on a course where the race was run was unconstitutional, because it was special legislation which did not bear equally on all citizens and

such special legislation is prohibited by the State Constitution.

Trotter Phil Sheridan Dies.
RACINE (Wis.) July 18.—Phil Sheridan, one of the most noted trotting horses in the country, died last evening. He was 30 years of age, and was owned by Stephen Bulle, the well-known manufacturer of this city. Sheridan was known as the fastest horse that ever drew a sleigh, having a record of 2:28 on the road. His record was made over twenty years ago, and has remained as the mark to this day.

Clique Ports Regatta.
LONDON, July 18.—The Clique Ports regatta, postponed on account of the strong gale, will be sailed July 27. The Maid Marion, Hester, Creole, Anaconda, Themis started in a fine breeze this morning for a sail to Boulogne and back for a challenge cup of the value of 100 guineas. The Maid Marion won.

San Francisco Shut Out.
SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—Oakland shut San Francisco out today by a score of 3 to 0. Nolan pitched skillfully for Oakland and San Francisco could touch him for only two hits. Baschita, San Francisco 2, Oakland 12. Errors, San Francisco 5, Oakland 3.

Mahoney Beats Eaves.
LONDON, July 18.—In the All-England tennis championship tournament at Wimbledon Mahoney beat Eaves.

Maher at San Francisco.
SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—Peter Maher, who is matched to fight Joe Chynoweth, arrives tonight. Maher says it will take a month for him to get into condition.

NEW ZEALAND.

Its Products, Exports, Resources and Woman Suffrage.

LOS ANGELES, July 18, 1896.—(To the Editor of the Times.) In looking over your paper, I noticed a report of an interview your reporter had with a gentleman from New Zealand. As the information is rather limited, I thought perhaps it might be of some interest to you to hear a few more facts about that country.

The population of the colony is now 970,000, exclusive of forty odd thousand natives (Maoris). The annual exports from New Zealand amount to between \$45,000,000 and \$50,000,000. The two chief items of export are wool, valued at \$10,000,000 and frozen mutton (over 3,000,000 carcasses). The minor items are meat, oats, barley, hops, tanning bark, coal, and Kauri gum. In 1894 the amount of the latter exported was \$2,500,000. Nearly all the gum goes to the United States. Butter and cheese are also growing exports.

The railway and telegraph service is owned and controlled by government. An instance of the great advantage this is to the people, telegraph charges are, to any part of the colony, eighteen words, 1 shilling, or 25 cents. You can also send delayed messages at a number of words (eighteen), for sixpence, 12 cents. Railway charges are equally as advantageous to the producer and merchant. In 1894 a life-insurance system was put into operation by and controlled by the government, which has been a great success. In 1894 the funds amounted to over \$10,000,000. A people's savings bank is also run in connection with the postoffice, whereby they (the depositors) have absolute security for their savings. Four per cent. interest is allowed on all deposits up to \$1250.

The telephone system is also controlled by the country. Education is on a good footing; the poorest child can have a good education free. In fact, parents are fined if children are not sent to school. I believe this country was the first in the world to extend to its women universal suffrage. In 1893 all women 21 years of age received the privilege to vote. To-day it has worked well. At the present time several ladies have seats in borough councils, and on educational boards.

Gold mining is having a large revival, especially in the Otago and Westland, the Coromandel Peninsula. The output of the metal for 1895 from that district alone, was \$1,850,000. The shipping trade of the colony is carried on by the Union and Northern steamship companies of New Zealand, besides numerous other small steamboat owners. The first-named company owns a fleet of fifty-two steamers (58,000 tons), employing 2600 hands. Their annual disbursements for coal, oil, and other expenses, this company is acknowledged to own one of the finest coasting fleets in the world. In conclusion I may say that there are no silver mines in New Zealand, Gold coin being considered quite good enough for all purposes.

TE TAPOA.

Bad Enough, but—

(Scottish Nights.) The Laird had invited a party of London men to shoot over the covers, and among the number was a young cockney who was making his debut as a sportsman. Old Donald, the keeper, had been told to look after the latter, but it was a hard job, as the youth paid little heed to what the watchful Donald said, and blazed away, right and left, against all the rules of true sportsmanship.

At last an ill-directed shot from young Nimrod's gun found a target in the nother region of one of the golf links. Donald sprang forward, snatched the dangerous weapon out of the erring sportsman's hand, and pointing at the wounded gillie, who was making for home, holding his hands on the wounded part, exclaimed: "See what ye've din, ye dunderhead. It jist as if might hae ben ene o' the dugs!"

THE MOST FOR THE LEAST MONEY.

The opportunity is here offered city patrons of the Times to read all the leading magazines and periodicals each month at trifling cost. The price is offered to the Daily and Sunday Times and all of the following list of publications:

American Wheelman, Argosy, Arena, Art de la Mode, Art Amateur, Art Interchange, Art Monthly, Black Cat, Bon Ton, Century, Cosmopolitan, Current Literature, Demorest, Delicately, Electrical Engineer, Donohoe's, English Herald, Forum, Frank Leslie's Popular Science, French Dressmaker, Goddard's, Good Housekeeping, Harper's Magazine, Harper's News, Judge Quarterly, La Mode, La Mode Home Journal, Lippincott's, Magazine of Art, McClure's, Metaphysical Magazine, Youth's Companion, Munsey's, Midland Monthly, National Illustrated, New England, Nickel, New American Review, Outlook, Overland Monthly, Pall Mall, Peterson's, Popular Science Monthly, Recreation, Review of Reviews (American edition), Review of Reviews (English edition), Round Table (Harper's), Saturday Review, Scientific American, Sportsman's Review and Bicycle News, Sports Afield, St. Nicholas, Strand, Standard Delineator, Something to Read, Toiletries, Vogue, Young Ladies' Journal, Youth's Companion.

The Times is glad to be the medium through which its city patrons it is impracticable to offer to out-of-town subscribers will be enabled to read all of the leading weekly and monthly periodicals at trifling cost.

HOW IT IS DONE.
By the payment of a small sum per month every city subscriber to the Times is entitled to the privilege of reading at home the entire list of periodicals referred to. A sufficient number of the periodicals will be kept in stock by the Broadway News Company, at 100 N. Broadway, New York, and located at No. 245 S. Broadway, to supply all demands of subscribers who have paid the cents in advance to the regular monthly subscription.

Patrons of the Times who desire to accept this offer should call at the subscription department in the basement of the Times Building and pay the necessary 25 cents, which will entitle them to the privilege of reading the whole list.

IT COSTS NO MORE TO SMOKE THE BEST

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We do not paint all the walls, fences and flagstones on earth, as the margin of profits on our goods does not permit of same. Our cigars are sold for what they are worth, and not for what it costs to exploit fictitious merits. We furnish GENUINE CLEAR HAVANA CIGARS, made by SKILLED WORKMEN, of the CHOICEST MATERIAL GROWN IN CUBA, acknowledged everywhere as the BEST THAT MONEY CAN BUY.

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320 SOUTH SPRING ST. LOS ANGELES.

The Republican Platform Declares for

GOLD AND PROTECTION.

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SILVER AND TARIFF REFORM.

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CUT RATES ON EVERYTHING.

The Owl Drug Co., Los Angeles, delivers drugs and medicines free of express charges to any railroad point within 100 miles of Los Angeles, when purchases amount to \$5.00 or over, providing money accompanies the order.

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| Mellen's Food, large..... | 55 | Nothing So Beautiful as Art, | Painter's Cocca and Celery |
| Nestle's Milk Food..... | 40 | And our line of Leather Goods and Stationery are gems of art made by the artistic manufacturers. For our artistic trade, see our elegant display this week and judge for yourselves. | Tonic..... |
| Malted Milk..... | 40 and 80 | | Canadian Club Whisky..... |
| Hunyadi Janos Water..... | 25 | | Allen's Pure Malt Whisky..... |
| Apollinaris Water, quarts..... | 25 | | Jockey Club Rye Whisky..... |
| Veronica Water, half gals..... | 40 | | Blue Grass Bourbon Whisky..... |
| Allcock's Porous Plasters..... | 10 | | Hermitage Bourbon Whisky..... |
| Belladonna Porous Plasters..... | 10 | | Warner's Safe Kidney Cure..... |
| Wyeth's Extract Malt..... | 25 | | Pinkham's Vegetable Compound..... |
| Hoff's Extract Malt..... | 25 | | Dr. Pierce's Favorite Preparation..... |
| "Tarrant's" Hoff's Malt..... | 25 | | Genuine Seal, Novelty corners, Silver frame..... |
| Beecham's and Carter's Pills..... | 15 | | Extra Seal, sterling corners..... |
| Brandreth's and Ayer's Pills..... | 15 | | Genuine Seal, gold finished corners..... |
| Dr. Williams' Pink Pills..... | 35 | | All Seal, silver corners..... |
| Chichester's Female Pills..... | 1.50 | | American Seal, silver corners..... |
| Dr. Barclay's Periodical Pills..... | 2.00 | | Am. Seal Cigarettes..... |
| Cuticura Toilet Soap..... | 15 | | Am. Seal Cigarettes..... |
| Kirk's Juvenile Soap..... | 15 | | Imported Coin Purse..... |
| Arnica Tooth Soap..... | 15 | | |
| White Rose Soap, No. 4711..... | 15 | | |
| Yale's Hair Tonic..... | 65 | | |
| Paine's Celery Compound..... | 60 | | |
| Celery, Beef and Iron..... | 75 | | |

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Mail Orders. Receive our prompt and careful attention. We do not pay postage. Mail rates are one cent for each order, as it is injudicious to have goods sent by express C.O.D. for small amounts, when the return charges of the would counterbalance the saving in price to our customers

FOR SALE—
City Lots and Land.

FOR SALE—CITY LOTS—
CLOSE IN PROPERTY.
SEVENTH ST., NEAR PEARL.
A "POSITIVE SACRIFICE" MUST SELL.

This property can be divided into about 35 lots and improved with comparatively small investment to pay about 15 per cent.

Or we have a reliable tenant for a hotel (to cover less than one-third of the frontage or ground) that will pay \$5000 per annum and leave about 15 lots that can be used for cottages that will always rent well.

An investigation by parties with some capital

is invited; it interested act quick. W. J.
PATTERSON, 408 S. Broadway.
FOR SALE—
—
\$20,000—Nothing better ever offered in
the way of an absolutely safe investment; 80
ac. of choice lots, 50x150 each, to sell; as
can be proved and seen on the solid body,
with 7 fine corners; this property fronts on
Alvado st., and Lake View ave. between
Fourth and Fifth sts., adjoining the South
Bonnie Brae, and is just as good and at half
the price. We can make terms on this, and
show it to you with implicit confi-
dence, knowing there is big money in it.
NEISWENDER & LOCKHART.
19
Sole Agents, 213 W. First st.
FOR SALE

INSTALLMENTS,
\$250 to \$500.

CONGER'S WILSON TRACT.
Central ave.,
32d to Jefferson sts.

LARGE lots 50x150 feet to allow for expansion.

streets, cement walks, chaises, ornate graven
building clause; electric cars pass every 12
minutes; property cheerfully shown at all
times. H. M. CONGER & SON,
123 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—
\$25 CASH, \$10 PER MONTH.

Beautiful building lots on 21st and 22d
sts., very near Central ave car line; we are
going to sell the remaining unsold lots in the
Dalton tract for the next ten days at
the extremely low price of \$250 and \$300;
the

branch office, southwest corner Adam
Central ave, . W. J. SCHERER C

19 227 W. Second st.
FOR SALE—MAKE US AN OFFER ON LOT
 in Kenwood Park tract, Vermont ave., near

Adams st.,
\$250—Lot on Water st., near Reserve
\$550—Lot on Maple ave.

\$1000—8-room house on 3 lots, Long Beach.
 \$150—Cor. lot Montana tract.
 \$200—Lot on Cawlin tract.
 \$1400—House, 5 rooms, 65-ft. lot, 36th st.
 \$1200—House of 2 rooms, Brent st.
 \$50—2 acres near Central ave. and Jeffer-
 son.
 19 ALFORD & CO.,
 112 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—

GRAND BARGAINS.

\$300—Large 50-foot lot on Twenty-ninth
 st., within 1 block of the electric cars, at
 \$300—\$25 cash and the balance at \$10 per
 month; street graded and gravelled; cement

walks and curbs, and sprinkled. Carriages
from our office.

GRIDER & DOW,
139 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—
\$1100—For 100x125 feet, all improvements;
clean site Girard st.

—

\$1400—For the choicest building site on W.
Beacon st., cheap.

—

\$1500—Buys a bargain on Ingram st., near Union: 60 feet front.
19 D. A. MEEKINS, 315 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—LOTS—STOP PAYING RENT and buy a lot in the Nadeau Ornage tract, street graded, curbed and cement walk. I am sole agent for seven of the best lots on the best street in this tract. Money furnished to build. Lots \$250 to \$300. If wanting a lot anywhere in the city call and see

how cheap I can sell you one. W. L. SHER-
WOOD, 205 S. Broadway. 19

FOR SALE—HOW IS THIS; 60 FEET ON
21st, right east of Maple, only \$450; only
\$200 cash.
60 feet on Los Angeles st., right south
of Washington, only \$850.
One fine lot left on Kohler, at only \$400.
19 ROOM 41, Bryson Block.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS ON EASY TERMS;

lots, houses and lots, near street cars; S.W.
3 lots in Pasadena to exchange for city;
will assume; fruit and alfalfa ranches to
exchange for house and lot in city. HILL
& THURSTON, at the end of Traction line,
Vermont ave. 19

FOR SALE—IF YOU BUY ANY OF THE
lots advertised in this column, a policy of
title insurance from the **TITLE INSUR-**
ANCE AND TRUST CO., cor. of Franklin
and New High sts. is the best evidence

FOR SALE—\$1600 WILL BUY A NICELY
improved 3-acre suburban home at High-
land Park, near car line; good buildings,
bearing fruit trees and an abundance of
water; get particulars from F. M. STONE,
124½ S. Spring st. 19

LOT SALE—**GOT TO HAVE**
Eighty st., close to San Pedro st. 40 feet
front; street graded. **CALKINS & CLAPP**
106 S. Broadway. 19

**FOR SALE—UNDOUBTEDLY THE GREAT-
est bargain ever offered in real estate:** N.E.
corner Court Circle and Centenn'al. 70 feet
frontage; 10 minutes' walk from Spring and
Temple; price \$385. Address OWNER, room
1, 239 S. Hill st. 19

FOR SALE—BY OWNER: GOT TO HAVE

money; lot on Flower, between Ninth and 10th sts., 50x150 to alley, \$3300; 2 lots on Ruth, between Sixth and Seventh, east front, \$800 each. Call 211 W. FIRST. 19

FOR SALE—HALF-PRICE, 1 LOT WITMER and Fourth sts., 50x227 feet, Fourth street grade paid, unobstructed view to ocean; 3 lots, Soto st., 2 lots Matthews st. OWNER, P. O. box 93, Tacoma, Wash. 1

FOR SALE—3 LOTS ON FICKET ST. 50x170

to alley, Boyle Heights; terms, \$10 down, balance \$5 per month, interest at 6 per cent. per annum; graded and sewered. Address OWNER, Box 662, city.

FOR SALE — BY THE OWNER; A FEW good lots out Central ave., 5 and 6-room house, both modern; I want money and will sell at a bargain; no agents. O, box 69, **19**
TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—FINET 50-FOOT LOT IN S. BON-

nie Brae tract; a bargain; street graded, cement sidewalk and curb; see owner and save agent's commission. Address: O, box 66
TIMES OFFICE. 19

FOR SALE — \$650; HALF CASH. BUYS A 60-
foot lot on 21st st., close to Maple ave.;
street work all paid for; don't miss this if
you are looking for a good lot. F. Q. CASS,
112 Broadway. 20

FOR SALE—\$40,000; LOT 40x85 IMPROVED
with stores; located on Spring st. near

With stores, located on Spring
Fourth st.; want to sell. GOWEN,
EBERLE & CO., 143 S. Broadway. 19

FOR SALE—A VERY CHOICE PROPERTY
on Olive, near Third, east front, can be had
at a bargain. Call at once on G. C. ED-
WARDS, 230 W. First. 19

FOR SALE — LARGE LOT NEAR PASA-
dena ave., \$450; will take horse and wagon,
cow or furniture for half, balance on time.
1973 MILLARD AVE. 19

FOR SALE—FLORIDA TRACT; A FEW OF
the best lots at original prices; terms to
suit purchaser. **SPIMSON BROS.** 320
Byrne building. 19

FOR SALE—165x200; ON RUTH AVE., BE-
tween Third and Fourth sts., at a bar-
gain. **CARTER & CHAMBERLAIN** 112 S.
Broadway. 19

FOR SALE—60x150; FOURTH ST., NEXT

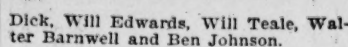
**FOR SALE—\$650. S. E. COR. 17TH AND SAN
Pedro st. ERNST & CO., 128 S. Broadway.
19**

**FOR SALE—WE SELL THE EARTH:
BAFSETT & SMITH. Pomona. Cal.
19**

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With Dates and Departures.

PHILLIPS'S PERSONALLY-CONDUCTED
excursions via the Rio Grande and Rock
Island route, leave Los Angeles every Tues-
day, crossing the Sierra Nevadas and pass-
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light. We have a tourist sleeper running
through to Minneapolis and St. Paul in con-
nection with every party. Our Boston car
leaves Minneapolis, Falls Office 122

JUDSON'S POPULAR PERSONALLY CONDUCTED excursions via the Rio Grande Route leave Los Angeles every Monday; newly upholstered cars through to Chicago and Boston; scenery by daylight, finest equipment, best service; quick time. Office, 713 S. SPRING ST.



Several of the bride's friends, who came down with her from San Francisco, decorated the room with a profusion of flowers. Dr. and Mrs. Phillips continued on the steamer to Cor-

There will be musical attractions also, and the young people will have an opportunity to dance at the close of the programme. The dancing will be under efficient floor management, and it is the

William A. Miller and Miss Jenni Bomberry were married at St. Paul's rectory on Thursday.
Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Johnston gave a reception at their National City home

Miss Clara Brown left Thursday for a visit to Boston.

J. O. Boger is attending the Long Beach Chautauqua.
R. E. McGinnis, B. W. Cave and the latter's son are taking a ten days' drive

through Bear Valley, Holcomb Valley and other interesting mountain points. Mrs. and Miss Humphreys are at Santa Monica. Mrs. J. S. Riggs and family are located at Long Beach. Mrs. Rich is entertaining her sister, Mrs. Kellogg of Chicago. E. Tressell and family have left for Newport Beach. Dr. Rich and family have returned from a vacation at San Diego. J. V. A. Love and family are taking an outing at Redondo. Rev. and Mrs. W. F. Harper entertained Mrs. T. L. Magee and son of San Diego during the past week. Mrs. G. S. Bowers has returned from an extended eastern tour. Mrs. H. W. Timmons is finding improved health at Santa Monica. M. L. Lum and family are located at Newport Beach. P. C. Hoogstraal will leave for Denver in a few days, in search of better health. Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Foster are taking a vacation at Long Beach. Charles Putnam and daughter have gone on a visit to Chino, Mont.

RIVERSIDE. Miss Doris Heap has returned from a visit with her cousin, Miss Pearl Alder, of Redlands. E. C. Derby has departed for Boston. J. S. Castleman has joined the Catalina through. Mrs. Curtis Huse is at Long Beach. Rev. C. A. Garest and family are taking a vacation at Strawberry Valley. Mrs. J. F. Howard has gone to Oakland to spend the summer with her daughter. Mrs. M. Battles and Misses Lillian and Curly have joined the host at Long Beach. Dr. Moore and family and Miss M. Beemer are at Long Beach. C. A. Aubles has escorted his family to Newport Beach, where they are located for the summer. Mrs. Charles Condee of Los Angeles has gone home, after a visit with friends in this city. Congressman Bowers and family will soon come to Riverside for a short sojourn for Mrs. Bowers' health. S. Tresslar is home again after a sojourn at Elinore. A. S. Brown has returned from an outing at Long Beach. Mr. and Mrs. Warren Taylor have departed for Strawberry Valley. Mrs. Christ Bolton is taking a month's outing at San Diego. Mrs. Charles Hutchinson has returned to her home in Chino after a two-weeks' visit with Riverside friends. Miss Mabel Castleman has gone to Catalina. Sheriff Nichols of Orange county was a guest of Sheriff Johnson Friday. George Daniels and Horace Branch are at Newport Beach. J. A. Simms and family are taking a vacation at Newport Beach. Dr. J. F. Brown has joined his family at Long Beach. Prof. Twining and family will take a month's rest at Newport Beach. Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Thayer will take an outing at Catalina. Dr. Ruby and family are rusticating in the mountains. D. B. Bonham and family and J. H. Snyder are resting at Arch Beach. Justice Mills and W. G. Frazer will send their family to Long Beach early this week. Horace Branch and family and Mrs. J. E. Shields and children are located at Newport Beach. A pleasant party which left for Strawberry Valley Saturday was composed of Mr. and Mrs. Priestly Hall, Ray McCormick, Wallace Evans, Robert Evans, Robert Stibbins and S. R. Smith and family. Mrs. C. Bolton is located in San Diego. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Keahar are domiciled in San Diego. Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Green have departed for a visit to their old home in Illinois. Mrs. D. L. Spotts and Mrs. F. W. Sherman are visiting in San Diego. Mrs. E. B. Howe and daughter Marjorie are at Catalina.

POMONA. Mrs. G. A. Lathrop and children left on Wednesday for Long Beach to remain over Sunday. Mr. Lathrop will go down on Saturday evening. Charles Hinton gave a birthday party to a number of his friends at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank D. Green on Wednesday evening. Miss Clara Patterson entertained a number of her young friends at her home on South Grace avenue Wednesday evening. Miss Maggie Usher left Thursday for an extended visit in the northern portion of the State. Misses Hill and Abbott, two teachers in the public schools here, are spending a vacation at Long Beach. A. G. Lorber and family spent the past week at Long Beach, listening to the sea waves. Miss Blanche Aldrich and Miss A. J. Stephens are visiting this week in San Diego. L. E. Fellows and family are enjoying life at Long Beach. George Rhorer, Mrs. Rhorer and a party of friends will leave this week on a camping trip in the mountains. Mrs. George Heath and the Misses Heath have gone to Long Beach to attend the Chautauque Assembly. Miss Helen Lee returned yesterday evening from a two weeks' visit at the home of her parents in Corona. Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Githard, who have been spending several weeks at the seashore, are expected to return home Monday. Miss Cora Ruth Fillmore of Los Angeles is spending a few days as the guest of Miss Irene Dudley of West Seventh street. Mrs. Adelaide Dudley left Thursday to join her daughter, Mrs. Nellie B. Westernman, who, with her two children, is staying at Long Beach. Henry Strong is planning for a sailing party to leave here some time in August. Miss Grace Egan has returned home.

SANTA BARBARA. An official visit on the part of worthy Grand Matron Carrie Louise Peasele, Order of Eastern Star, of Pasadena, was the occasion of a constellation fete at Masonic Hall Monday evening. The real social side of Masonry is exemplified only in the chapter of the Eastern Star, and is a part of the ritualistic work. There were two candidates for initiation Monday evening. The stations were all filled by well-trained officers, who made the proceedings an instructive and interesting affair. This was followed by an interesting and instructive lecture by the worthy grand matron. The hall was appropriately draped and decorated. The official programme closed with a grand march, which led to the banquet hall, where nothing was impromptu, except the toasts and speeches at the close of the feast. At intervals during the long tables were plates of candies, violets etc. The bill of fare included everything from salads to turkey. Mrs. Peasele left by stage Wednesday morning for Santa Maria and from there she will go to San Luis Obispo.

On Monday morning last the newly-elected officers of Castle Rock Lodge, No. 151, Knights of Pythias, were duly installed at Channel City Hall. The officers are: J. J. Dickenson, C. C.; Albert Welch, V. C.; Wallace Bates, P.; W. H. Wheaton, K. of R. S.; W. S. Gerow, M. of F.; J. T. Johnson, M. of E.; J. L. Huribut, M. of W.; B. R. Lloyd, M. at A.; George Webster, I. G. E. D. Bates, O. G. Companions of the Forest, some fifty in number, met Thursday evening and, after business was transacted, there was a social dance, followed by supper in the banquet hall. This is the regular programme every third Thursday evening in each month. Miss Mamie Wiley,

chief commander, and other newly-elected officers, will be installed in the near future.

One of the most rapidly growing orders in this city is the Knights of Pythias lodge, known as "Castle Rock, No. 147," where all the conversation, including ritualistic work, is in Spanish. The lodge installed officers Friday evening as follows: Digno jefe, F. N. Gutierrez; sub jefe, M. A. Botello; jefe, J. F. R. Arellanes; secretario de finanzas, E. M. Bunker; secretario de finanzas, Emilio Goux; tesoroero, A. M. Ruiz; guardabosque mayor, O. M. Lovarubias; guardabosque menor, Adolfo Arellanes; alcaide mayor, Peter S'orni; alcaide menor, Liberio Carrillo; adefe comasario, W. B. Cope, G. B. Farma, G. Edwards Franklin. Diputado Gran Jefe A. Goux conducted the installation ceremonies.

There will be another concert by the Philharmonic Society Tuesday evening next, the programme announced being of the same popular character which has made them so successful in the past. Mrs. C. E. Hanford, Miss Caro Morgan and a women's orchestra will be among the special features. Arrangements have been completed for a regular weekly concert and dance at Burton Mound by the Channel City Marine Band. A new dancing floor has been laid and the first entertainment of the season's series will be given next Thursday evening, July 23.

Wednesday evening was made hilarious by an enjoyable beach tea. It was given by Misses Wheeler, Chivers and Bigelow, near Castle Rock. There were bonfires, toasts, music, a feast and a general good time. Among the guests were: Mrs. Winchester. Misses—Delaney, Coit, Doremus, Craig, Messrs.—Craig, Coit, Chamberlain, Lincoln, Stow, Barker.

An enjoyable luncheon was given to a party of eight at the Grove House on Thursday last by Sir Henry Heymen. The repast was delicious and the whole affair passed off pleasantly. The celebrated musician, Sir Heymen, is spending a few weeks in this city. He is at the Arlington.

STAMPEDED OSTRICHES.

An Extraordinary Sight that Was Witnessed at Compton.

The inhabitants of Compton were greatly excited on Friday by a most unusual sight in this part of the country, namely, a flock of ostriches careering wildly about, causing alarm to all who saw them. While a wagonload of these large birds was being driven from the Norwalk ostrich farm to Balona, where pasturage has been secured for them, the horses became frightened at something and ran away. The driver could not hold them, and did his best to keep the middle of the road. The birds became greatly frightened and plunged and kicked furiously, so much so, that parts of the wagon began to give away. Finally the end was kicked off and the heavy birds rushing to the opening, tipped up the wagon and so escaped.

The horses were stopped a mile or so further on, somewhat cut up and scared. The man in charge was able to capture four of the birds, "Cleveland" proving quiet and subdued. There was no holding "McKinley," who carried off before him and ran some miles before he was cornered. "Corbett" did not show the fight he was expected to, but gave some trouble to Mr. Caverton and his man, who had been telegraphed for, and arrived on the scene about 7:30 p. m.

"Comanche" gave as much trouble as "Maj. McKinley," and "Sharkey," a young, heavy bird, proved a tough customer. Naturally "Mrs. Cleveland," "Mrs. McKinley," "Mrs. Beau Brummel" and "Gen. Coxy" were quiet and easily disposed of. Another wagon and team was dispatched early in the morning and these well-known birds reached their destination in safety, quite oblivious to the trouble and alarm they had caused, and none the worse for their exciting experience.

It is understood that the land on the electric car line between Los Angeles and Pasadena, known as Lincoln Park, has been purchased and will be opened about September 1 as a show man in connection with the Norwalk Ostrich Farm, where visitors and tourists will have an opportunity of becoming personally acquainted with these celebrated birds.

PERSONALS.

S. R. Monk of Tucson, Ariz., is at the Nadeau. H. B. Dyer of Shreveport, La., is registered at the Nadeau. W. E. Burgess of Chicago is registered at the Nadeau. W. B. Andrew and wife of Salt Lake City is registered at the Hollenbeck. E. T. Dickens of the United States Coast Survey is staying at the Hollenbeck.

Miss Myrtle Martin, who has just returned from a visit at Santa Ana, is reported quite ill. Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Carey and Mrs. A. F. Carey, nurse and two children of Boston, have apartments at the Hollenbeck. B. E. Sherman, Oakland; T. H. B. Varney, San Francisco; W. B. King and wife, San Francisco, are at Hotel Broadway.

L. E. Giesher of the Times returned last evening from Chicago, where, with his Eagle eye, he watched the great Democratic circus. Benjamin Marshall, M.D.; Miss Marshall of San Francisco and Miss D. Farnsworth and Miss N. Farnsworth of San Jose are registered at the Hollenbeck.

Secondo Guasti reached home last Wednesday, after spending four months in the East and in Europe, where he went to visit relatives and transact some business.

Mrs. M. E. Lawrence, Miss Grace Lawrence and Mrs. Laird of Taber, Iowa, are expected to arrive in Los Angeles tomorrow for a long visit with Mr. and Mrs. O. V. Rice of No. 716 West Fourth street. O. C. Clark, Chicago; Charles Bonahar, Helena, Mont.; Wallis Maguire, Stratford; W. T. Young, El Paso, Tex.; W. W. Coulton and wife, Springfield, Mo.; S. Weston, Chicago; H. W. Nelson, Chicago, are at the Natick. Martin A. Hayken, representing the M. Winter Manufacturing Company of Sheboygan, Wis., is registered at the Nadeau. Mr. Hayken has secured the contract for refitting the interior of the First National Bank of this city. Nearly \$10,000 will be expended in making the proposed changes. George E. Sumers and wife, Chila, S. A.; C. A. Bailey, Bassett; W. B. Warkner, San Francisco; J. J. Boyd and wife, Butte, Mont.; Frank H. Thurman, Portland; Dr. M. M. Hawthorne, New Orleans; I. K. Burton and wife, Chicago; B. C. Hurd, Minneapolis; F. A. Coleman, Cleveland, O.; H. M. Pritchard, Chicago; Mrs. P. E. Sturges, Albuquerque, N. M.; Hon. W. D. Clifton and wife, Fresno City; J. W. Laing, New York, are at the Ramona.

A Baseball Game.

The Tufts-Lyon baseball club yesterday defeated the San Fernando Stars at baseball by a score of 14 to 3. The feature of the game was the heavy hitting of the winning club, and the battery work of Strohm and Harvey of the same nine. This club has recently defeated the Believers, the Hubs and the Admirals, and hopes to win the baseball pennant offered by a San Francisco newspaper.

(RAILROAD RECORD.)

FOREIGN TRAVEL.

EPIDEMIC OF GLOBE-TROTTERING HAS BECOME PREVALENT.

Important Traffic Meeting at San Francisco—Efforts Made to Secure Oriental Business—Rates for the Firemen's Convention, Steamer Arrivals.

The warm weather seems to inspire people with a longing to take sea voyages, the ideal summer vacation, where dust and heat are unknown. Hugh B. Rice, the steamship agent, says an unusually large number of people are about to start on long journeys to various parts of the world. One pair of travelers, who are about to leave Southern California are Thomas A. Bailey and Mrs. Bailey of Cork, Ireland, who are on their way to India. They will sail from San Francisco for Hong Kong August 4. After a stay there they will go to New Zealand, visit Australia and then go to Calcutta, whence they will make their way to the interior of India, there to do missionary and humanitarian work among the lepers. Mr. Bailey has delivered numbers of lectures during his stay in Southern California, among them one on Ireland before the Los Angeles Y.M.C.A. Mr. Rice has booked two other people for Honolulu. One of these is Miss Jessie M. Gearhardt of Santa Ana, who has been appointed to a position in the Kamehameha school in Honolulu, the leading educational institution of the Hawaiian Islands. Prof. F. B. Dresler of the Los Angeles State Normal School, a well-known educator, will also go to Honolulu for a few weeks of special work there. He will return in time for the beginning of the fall term.

REDUCTION OF FREIGHT RATES. SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—For the purpose of diverting the great bulk of the tea trade from the Suez route and the Sound ports to San Francisco and with the idea of making this city the great distributing center for the whole country insofar as the traffic in that commodity is concerned, the Southern Pacific Company and its connections, the Union Pacific and the Santa Fe, today joined in a movement which is calculated to seriously disturb the traffic conditions which have for years past enabled New York to monopolize the tea trade of the United States.

Freight rates on tea will in a few days be reduced to little more than one-half what they are today. Rates that are now \$1.50 for one hundred pounds will be reduced to \$1 and the prevailing less-than-carload rates of \$3 per 100 pounds will be reduced to just one-half that amount, offering a reduction which ranges from 33-1/3 to 50 per cent. Such a slashing of rates on tea shipments has never been known in the history of the tea trade in San Francisco and local tea jobbers are highly elated over what promises to be the impetus for a rapid growth of the commercial importance of the city.

The lines that have joined in the low-rate rates are the Southern Pacific, Rio Grande Western, Denver and Rio Grande, Colorado and Burlington, and Missouri River, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, Missouri Pacific, the Southern Pacific Atlantic System via New Orleans, the Atlantic and Pacific and the Northern Pacific and Santa Fe railroads.

In connection with the several lines mentioned the Southern Pacific Company today issued a special rate on tea from all California terminals to all points in the territory extending from Colorado to the Atlantic and from there north, and from Wisconsin to New Orleans. The low rates will take effect July 25.

No secret is made of the fact that the low rates on tea have been made for the purpose of cutting into the business of the northern lines as much as to afford San Francisco jobbers an opportunity to exterminate the traffic of the north.

TRAFFIC WITH THE ORIENT.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—An important conference of railroad and steamship officials will be held in this city on Monday, probably in the secluded office of Vice-President Stubbs of the Southern Pacific. The traffic officials of the Southern Pacific, Union Pacific and Chicago and North-western railroads, as well as representatives of the Pacific Mail and Occidental and Oriental Steamship companies, will participate in the deliberations of the gathering, and it is an open secret that the gentlemen are to meet for no less a purpose than to consider some of the urgent and knotty problems which the Oriental traffic situation now presents. The officials of the interested lines are not anxious to make public the precise nature of the business which is calling them together, but it is well known that some important innovation is in contemplation by means of which they hope to secure a larger percentage of the passenger traffic from the Orient.

The Southern Pacific Company will be represented at the conference by Vice-President Stubbs and some of the officials in the passenger department. The Union Pacific will be represented by F. L. Lomax, general passenger agent, who arrived from Omaha last evening on the return trip. The interests of the Chicago and North-western will be looked after by W. B. Kniskern, general passenger agent. He will arrive from Chicago on Sunday night. R. P. Schwerin, vice-president of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and several other gentlemen prominently identified with traffic matters, will also be present at the conference. Among the names will be T. D. McKay, who is coming all the way from the Orient to help straighten out the questions involved. He is expected to arrive on the steamer China, which is due today.

FIREMEN'S CONVENTION.

OMAHA (Nebr.) July 18.—The Union Pacific has broken away from other western roads in the conditions binding the sale of tickets to the annual convention of firemen soon to be held in Salt Lake City. The rate adopted by roads in the Western Passenger Association was one regular fare plus \$2 on the certificate plan, for the round trip. The Union Pacific also offered the choice of divers routes west of Colorado common points to the firemen and further allowed them stopping privileges west of Colorado common points on the return trip. None of the other roads have as yet announced that they will offer the same inducements, but it is likely that all will do so.

COMING BY BOAT.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—Passenger on the steamer St. Paul: For Los Angeles—G. Beattie, H. Hickil, Mrs. Riddle, Mrs. H. Hickil, Miss Riddle, G. Wilcox, W. W. Garrett, Mrs. G. Wilcox, B. M. Garrett, Five steerage, C. H. Bailey. For Santa Barbara—E. Marks, One steerage, R. Emery.

RATES ON WOOL.

CHICAGO, July 18.—The board of managers of the Joint Traffic Association has made the following rates on wool to be in effect until August 15: Wool, uncompressed, in carloads, minimum weight, 10,000 pounds, from Du-

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

To the Citizens of Los Angeles and Southern California:

Your attention is called to the fact that James Everard, the millionaire brewer of New York City, has placed on this market for your inspection his celebrated Canada Malt Lager Beer, which is equal to the imported product and excelled by none. It is put up in full champagne quarts and pints.

His Old English "Alf and Alf" is a mixture of Old Brown Stout and East India Pale Ale put up in one bottle, and, without any mixing, it is positively the greatest Tonic, the best Blood Maker and Appetizer in the world. Try it.

You will find this product on sale at the following well-known Hotels, Restaurants and Buffets:

Jerry Illich, 212 West Third Street.
The Hollenbeck Bar, South Spring Street.
The Hollenbeck Cafe, South Spring Street.
Vienna Buffet, Court Street.
Charles Buer, 241 South Spring Street.
The Saddle Rock Cafe, South Spring Street.
Curry & Schmidt, 121 West Second Street.
Sam C. Mott, South Spring Street.
Ritzinger's Bakery, Third and Spring Streets.
Hickson & Co., 121 West First Street.
The Hotel del Coronado, Coronado Beach.
Hotel Arcadia, Santa Monica.
The Shore Pavilion, Santa Monica.
Wm. Bloesser, Avalon, Catalina.
Jno. J. Shay, 213 North Main Street.
The Pacific, 319 South Spring Street.
Sam Sullivan, 116 North Spring Street.
Turner Hall, 317 1/2 South Main Street.
The Jonathan Club.

Mr. H. Jevne, who opens up to the citizens of Southern California in his new store, the finest and best equipped grocery in the United States, has purchased three carloads of Everard's Product, and secured the agency as Wholesale Distributor for Southern California on the Canada Malt Lager Beer, Everard's East India Pale Ale, Old English "Alf and Alf" and Old Brown Stout.

Ask for the above products and you may rest assured you will get "value received."

Wholesale distributors:

H. JEVNE, 28-30 South Spring Street.
E. A. LASH, North Main Street.
HEIM BROS., Santa Monica, Cal.
A. L. MEYER, San Diego, Cal.

Try Everard's New York Beer. You'll like it.
Try Everard's "Alf and Alf." It will please you.

The Paris Millinery Parlors.

Customers and friends who wish to see me on business or socially please call at rooms 11 and 12, "The Florence," 355 1/2 S. Spring, up stairs, immediately over my late business location, which was destroyed by fire on evening of July 3. Shall resume business after visiting New York to purchase fall stock.

Mrs. F. W. Thurston
MILLINER,
(Formerly)
No. 357 S. Spring,
Corner Fourth.

Straw Hats

At just exactly half price, including Knox and all the late novelties. We have the largest stock of

Straw Hats

Shown by any house in this town. We have cut the prices just because there is too many, and the prices are going to stay cut till the

Straw Hats

Are gone. Now is your time to get in on the ground floor. Every man ought to see just how cheap he can buy a Hat.

Sole Agent for
Knox Hats.

SIEGEL,

Under Nadeau Hotel.

Do You Use
Calling Cards

Engraved by
THE WEBB-BUWARD-PECKHAM CO.
233 South Spring Street.



Bargains in...

Men's and Boys' Fine Suits....

Which are UNMATCHABLE in this city.

Men's Strictly All-wool \$15 Suits \$9.75

have been cut down to.....

Men's \$20 All-wool Suits \$13.75

have been cut down to.....

Men's \$25 Richly Tailored Prince \$17.50

Albert, Cutaway and Sack Suits

have been cut down to.....

Boys' Suits.

Boys' \$3.50 All-wool Suits \$2.45

cut to.....

Boys' \$4.00 All-wool Suits \$2.95

cut to.....

Boys' \$5.00 All-wool Suits \$3.95

cut to.....

Boys' \$7.00 Fine Dress Suits \$4.95

cut to.....

Outing Shirts....

For Vacation, in all the latest styles, at very lowest prices. Straw Hats, Cool

Underwear, Hosiery and Neckwear now going at factory prices.

"The Hub"

Los Angeles' Leading Clothiers,

154-200 N. Spring St.

New Bullard Building.

CHAUTAUQUA.

Large Numbers Are Receiving Entertainment and Instruction.

The Various Classes Well Attended and with Profit.

Lectures on Many Subjects—Defense of the Spoils System in Politics. Sunday's Programme Will Be Principally Devotional.

LONG BEACH, July 18.—(Regular Correspondence.) A lecture upon the "Tabernacle of the Temple," illustrated from a huge map of the structure, was the special feature of the Bible class under Dr. Frost at this morning's session.

All the symbolic types were strongly brought out, both in the material uses and in the preparation which the priests were required to undergo before they could enter. From the linen walls, supported by brazen pillars capped with silver, on through the court into the holy place, with its candlestick and shewbread, and into the holy of holies, the speaker passed rapidly, dwelling upon the special symbols which each class of curtain and cloth species of material in composition marked, and noting the clothing and adornments of the priest, and drawing the parallels in Christ and the life of His followers. A general testimony and Bible-reading lesson will be held tomorrow morning as usual.

JACKSON'S TIME.

The attendance at Mrs. Averill's class in literature was so great this morning that it was compelled to adjourn to the main auditorium. The enjoyment, the thorough information and the unbiased way in which both men and public affairs are treated is justly regarded as a rare opportunity. Biography is not entered upon, but rather the influence which the characters wielded and the manner in which the stances which governed their public policy are made the important features of the course.

The development of the literature of America is closely observed as the various writers are reached. This morning Miss Fette ably presented a reminiscence of Margaret Fuller Ossoli, in which an effort was made to remove, or at least to counterbalance with good, some of the harsh criticisms so often passed upon her. Her "Women of the Nineteenth Century" is being largely quoted in the present woman movement. Mr. Kendall opened discussion with a definition of transcendentalism. Mrs. Barlow also read a strong paper upon William E. Channing.

The lecture proper was upon the administration of the hot-headed Jackson. He was portrayed by Mrs. Averill as a fast friend, but bitter enemy; a fierce general and pugnacious to the extreme, yet withal straightforward and honest. His Indian investigations, she said, mark with military luster his executive reign. During his administration the settlement of secession became an ever-pending threat. The banking system of America was originated by this President. As he had lived, so he died, the idol of the common people.

Following Mrs. Averill, C. P. Dorland spoke tersely in defense of the spoils system. The scheming intrigue, the hatching for power, the rivalry of political friends were all strongly defended, though Mr. Dorland asserted that he spoke so because asked to do it, not from conviction.

BIBLE STUDY.

Prof. Dorland's class took up the Immanuel prophecy, first entering into the historical events and political conditions of Judah in the time of Ahaz, B. C. 735. The nation was then in a state of wickedness. The King had abandoned the Jehovah worship, had erected idols, and had instituted licentious rites in the very Temple of Solomon. The prophet Isaiah, who was a forerunner of the law, and the judges were corrupt. The princes were thieving, and monopoly, idleness and oppression were rife. Invasion was imminent, when Isaiah, after vainly appealing to the King for a reestablishment of the true worship, predicted destruction upon all Israel, and then the birth of a royal child called Immanuel, who shall be "God with us" to those who remain faithful.

SUMMER CLASSES.

In Prof. Cook's class in physiology interesting work is being done, amply illustrated by a fine manikin in wax, and a full-sized skeleton. Study of the structure of man and of the construction of the various organs, their locality and functions, is being followed with excellent results. Prof. Cook puts his characteristic enthusiasm into the work.

Miss La Petra, the teacher of sight-reading in music, talks enthusiastically of her work and seems highly gratified at the eager interest manifested by the part of the students. Her class is well along, and additions are still being made. The scope of the course is broad, covering, as it does, a thorough knowledge of music, aside from technique, and the advancement made in the classes under Miss La Petra is remarkable.

Prof. McClatchie has his class in botany at work upon the study of sea algae, as the simplest form of plant life, from which they will pass to fungi and ferns and finally up to the flowering plant.

On Monday morning at 10 o'clock Prof. McClatchie will deliver a lecture upon the "Relation of Plants and Animals" at the biological cottage.

EVOLUTION OF ASTRONOMY.

Miss Jessie Mills, who captured the first prize in the contest, sang, "Maiden's Wish," by the opening exercises of the afternoon lecture. To the persistent applause, she responded with the Scotch ballad, "Better Bide a Wee."

B. R. Baumgardt of Los Angeles spoke upon "Epochs in the Evolution of Astronomy." He said the study of astronomy has its origin in Egypt. The city of Alexandria became the scientific center of study for the world. To Newton must be ascribed the honor of overthrowing the great astronomical theories of some of the great men who lived there. When Rome conquered Alexandria, it ceased to advance for a period of 700 years. The Saracens became great scientists, and developed the germs of algebra to universal arithmetic. The first great ally of astronomy, the first observatory, was built by the Moors in Granada. In 1608 the telescope was invented. On January 31, 1610, Galileo discovered the first satellite of Jupiter. Kepler discovered the method of measuring the distance between the earth and the heavenly bodies. Newton discovered gravitation, regulated another epoch. Thus on through the succeeding ages the development was marked and the advancement noted.

DEVIL IN POLITICS.

The evening lecture, "The Devil in Politics," was a brilliant address by Dr. Carlos Martyn of Chicago on municipal reform. Dr. Martyn has been prominent in the good work of trying to rescue the Windy City from the professional politician. He earned the name of the "Parkhurst of Chicago," by his fearless denunciations of municipal

corruption and his practical efforts to secure reform. Dr. Martyn held eloquently of the evil places into which the city of Chicago had fallen. Every Mayor elected seemed a little smaller, more dishonest and more incapable than the one before him. The Common Council was an unspeakably common council. Respectable citizens viewed this state of affairs with aghast and declared their never mixed in such a dirty thing as politics. In graphic language he portrayed the reign of the trinity of the devil, of which the first person was the grocer, the second, the gambler, and the third, the harlot.

He then told of the awakening of the civic conscience, of the strong organization of reputable citizens formed, and of the mighty battle which ended in the overthrow of the enemy, and the election of a decent Mayor. The city is not yet heaven, but it is much of an advance on what it used to be. Dr. Martyn tells in a forceful, convincing way of the power of the men who can win if they will only rise up and assert themselves. He declares that if they will only organize and pull together and, instead of merely talking, get in and work, inevitably the forces of evil will be overthrown, and justice will be done. He believes in prohibition of the liquor traffic, arraignment of the drams and the country, and the election of a decent Mayor. The city is not yet heaven, but it is much of an advance on what it used to be.

CHAUTAUQUA NOTES.

Miss Nellie A. Brown will sing an offertory tomorrow morning at church. Miss Grace Phillips was down from Los Angeles for the contest.

Mr. Morrison and Miss Joy returned to the city this morning.

Mr. Martens and Miss Brown spent the day in Los Angeles.

Prof. Frost will rest in Los Angeles tomorrow. He will return to his work here Monday morning.

SUNDAY'S PROGRAMME.

8:00 a.m. Devotional hour—Dr. Frost.

9:30 a.m. Sunday-school.

11:00 a.m. Sermon—Rev. Carlos Martyn, D.D.

2:00 p.m. Young people's hour—Conducted by Rev. Alfred Inwood.

7:30 p.m. Praise service.

8:00 p.m. Annual sermon by the president, Rev. S. H. Weller, D.D.

JOURNEY TO INDIA.

Lecture by a Missionary Returned from Bombay.

F. H. Bickford, a New England missionary, who spent some years in India, gave a lecture last evening at Y. M.C.A. Hall. The subject was large for one evening's entertainment, and Mr. Bickford did little more than give hasty glimpses at the manners and customs of the people in this mysterious, attractive country. He began in Hinduism to his hearers. Mr. Bickford announced that the talk he meant to give was not a cut and dried statistical lecture, but a simple sketch of the country and the people, especially of the mode of living in India. The reading desk was set forth with small models of idols, jewelry and household utensils, which were used to illustrate the lecture, and a heap of bright, gauzy stuffs on an adjacent chair suggested a practical demonstration of the gay and airy costume which is necessary by the heat of the torrid zone.

Mr. Bickford first gave a short description of the climate and products of various portions of the country, indicating each region referred to, upon a large map which hung across the stage. Aminabad was the first place he described, the missionary who dwelt upon the famous old temples, erected by the first Mogul emperors, as the most attractive feature of this historic spot. The climate of Aminabad is singularly that of Southern California, and the fruits grown there are the same as those displayed for sale in the markets of Los Angeles; oranges, lemons, pomegranates, guavas, strawberries and blackberries, in addition to Indian fruits of strange form and flavor that are hardly palatable to the foreign taste.

Of the region north of Rajputana, the climate is like that of New York or New Jersey. Vegetation resembles that of the temperate zone, and the four seasons are sharply marked, the weather varying from excessive and enervating heat in summer to ice and snow in the winter. In the hill country it is cool and temperate, especially about Simla, the summer residence of Europeans.

A detailed description of the famous Taj Mahal made up the main part of Mr. Bickford's reminiscences of Agra, and Lucknow was passed by with a shuddering reference to the mutiny, and the horrors which gave this little city such sad prominence in the pages of history.

The most wonderful city in India, according to the lecturer, is Benares, the sacred city of stately domes and illimitable ghats. This is the Mecca of the Hindu, the holy spot from which his soul will pass to eternal bliss if he is lucky enough to die within its walls. If a painful pilgrimage from some remote spot to the sacred city, the pilgrim stands a fair chance to become a god and to have an idol and a temple made in his honor, in spite of any little peccadilloes, such as robbery or murder, that may have marred his earthly existence.

In the hot and unhealthy region of Hyderabad lie the rice fields of the world, great stretches of swampy land, almost perpetually under water, where is raised the rice which feeds the millions in Europe and Asia. The labor of innumerable coolies is required to produce this crop, every portion of which must be transported after it has been harvested. North of the rice fields lie the regions where wheat and other grains are produced, as well as tea, coffee and the poppy from which opium is made.

Mr. Bickford turned aside from the course of his narrative to give a few instances of the deadly effect of this drug and the habit of shaking on the habit of using it when once formed.

The latter part of the lecture was devoted to a description of the method of conducting the household of a white man in India; the formidable retinue of servants required in the most modest establishment; and the absurd restrictions of caste which limit each man to one duty. A description of the Indian gods followed, and an energetic diatribe against the heathenish custom of child marriage, that has been productive of so much suffering to the unfortunate women of that country.

Mr. Bickford concluded by calling four or five little girls to the platform, and dressing them in the Indian costumes which represent the several castes.

Set Upon by Dogs.

James Mahoney was passing the corner of Ninth and Main streets for a dog last night, when he was set upon by a number of dogs. One of them seized his right hand in its mouth, and he was rescued by the succeeding ages the development was marked and the advancement noted.

Charged with Battery.

Will Russ and Charles Hough were arrested last night by Officer Tyler on a warrant sworn out by E. R. Cammert of No. 847 South Main street, charging them with battery.

The Controller of the Currency has issued a call on national banks for a statement of their condition at the close of business Tuesday, July 14.



THE SAUNTERER.

The Saunterer has found the weather somewhat warm at midday the week past for the delightful saunterings that ordinarily invite at all hours whenever the wind is stirred up a rattle upon the hills, or through the highways and byways of the busy city. But even on our warmest days there have been delicious breezes to fan us, through which was filtered the breath of the sea, and which held promise of coolness to dissipate anything like sultriness from the summer atmosphere. Though somewhat warmer than the normal, we find more comfort than can be found in any of the climatic conditions east of us, and the cry of our hearts is now as ever, "California is good enough for us."

It is the woman who has never married, and who never had a child to care for in her life, who can tell you just how a child should be brought up so that it shall become an exemplar of all human perfection. But, oh, the principles of these ideal tots from whom all childish impulses have been eliminated, and all the sweet unthinking naughtiness of the infant gone! We would not spoil the child in the child, just enough to give it relief; I love the sweet unadorned grace and unconsciousness with which they will things that they ought not to do, as well as the lovable ways that endear them to every one who has not forgotten all about his own childhood. I find more to interest me in the child who has never been "brought up," but who, like Topsy, "jest growed," than one of those patterns of perfection, whose every natural impulse and instinct is dwarfed by a training of the Miss Ophelia type. Oh, these little human blossoms must not be pruned and dug about too much! If we would not spoil them, let them grow as nature would have them, fair as the wild flowers upon our hillsides, full of nature's own grace and beauty.

I visited the East Side Park for the first time about three weeks ago, and really it was a surprise to me to learn what a gem of a park it is. Nestled among the hills, and creeping up over their gentle slopes, with new vistas always opening before you, it presents a varied picture. At the base, and near its heart, is the beautiful lake reflecting the infinite blue of the skies and the glory of bush and tree. The small skirts sweep its bosom, filled with happy youth and life. The tall peppers and palms fringe its shores, and a delightful shade to those who would dream beside its waters. On the bosom of the streams that pour their silver ideas into its mantle of water lilies, with their white blossoms nestling among their green leaves. Beds of flowers are everywhere along the winding paths, and the green branches of the trees and shrubs are everywhere as you pass along, and there are charming baskers' nooks where one can bask in the sun and listen to the hum of bees and the song of birds which loiter in the tree tops. It is a beautiful spot, and it is just as it should be, a place for the people to enjoy. The park is a gem, and it is a pleasure to visit it. The lake is a beautiful sight, and the trees are a delight to the eye. The park is a gem, and it is a pleasure to visit it.

But let me tell you what I am waiting for. It is for the full improvement and development of the park. The park is a gem, and it is a pleasure to visit it. The lake is a beautiful sight, and the trees are a delight to the eye. The park is a gem, and it is a pleasure to visit it.

True Democrats Will Not Follow.

(Baltimore Sun, Dem.) The Democratic National Convention of 1896 has made a platform that is not Democratic. Democrats in great multitudes will refuse to follow it into a contest in which they believe victory is neither to be hoped for nor desired.

Free Silver Will Be Buried Deep.

(New York Times, Dem.) The action of the delegations of New York and of other sound-money States in deciding to support the gold standard, and to repudiate the free silver plank of the Populism and repudiation marks the beginning of a revolt that will embrace all respectable Americans, leaving free silver to be buried deep in the rubbish whose representatives have been so intoxicated by their new-found power.

Must Not Stutter Themselves.

(Buffalo Courier, Dem.) The Democrats of the State cannot, without self-stultification and ignominy, accept of convictions, accept the Chicago currency plank or support nominees who make that plank the chief feature of their platform. The Democracy of New York should head a movement for an independent Democratic national ticket.

The Same Old Crowd.

(Chicago Inter-Ocean.) People are asking: "Is it possible that this is the same crowd which only four years ago yelled for Grover and Cleveland?" Yes, the same crowd of statesmen!

Its First Fruits.

(Omaha Bee.) One of the first results of free coinage would be the exhaustion of the gold reserve. The \$100,000,000 in the gold reserve would not remain in the hands of the people had they assurance of the enactment of a free-silver law.

What Free Silver Would Do.

(Louisville Courier-Journal.) Under free coinage the government would not, and could not, guarantee to maintain the parity between silver and gold, as it does now, and silver would stand on its own bottom and sink to its bullion value. Free coinage of silver would not only drive out all our gold money, but it would cut down the value of our existing silver money to almost one-half its present value.

Olive Branches in Demand.

(Fresno Republican.) If olive branches could be coined at a rate of 16 to 1 the Populist brethren could set themselves up in business as the most plethoric plutocrats of the nineteenth century within a period of ten days. The Democracy has enough olive branches ready to dump upon them to make the whole party look like a St. Patrick's day parade from now until November.

Also a Free Trader.

(Las Vegas Optic.) The undeniable fact that Bryan is a pronounced free-trader should cause him to be in the eyes of all the people who suffer from the baneful effects of the Democratic tariff law which now disgraces our statute books.

They Are Not Posted.

(Albuquerque Citizen.) When the free-silver shouters speak of the "democratization" of silver by the act of

nearly \$120,000, principal and interest, is on promissory notes for money loaned him by her father, his death, and by herself since that time. In addition to the sum Chadbourne owes his wife he is indebted to his two minor children in the sum of \$2400 each, secured by promissory notes, and these do not appear in his list of liabilities. The notes to Mrs. Chadbourne will be outlawed if they run until next September. Mrs. Chadbourne says that, far from wishing to embarrass her husband, it is her present intention to not prove up her claim against him, but leave all his assets for his other creditors. As she is guardian of the two minor children, it will be her only in this manner, on account of her health, but she says she will return to her San Francisco home next month.

OUR FRIENDS THE ENEMY.

MR. BRYAN APPEALS TO EMOTION RATHER THAN REASON.

How the Free Silver League Gained Its Majority in Chicago are determined by a mass of falsehood—Thousands Will Bolt It—The Duty of All Honest Men.

(New Haven Register, Dem.) The platform agreed upon is such a mass of falsehood, clumsy subterfuge and deceit that no self-respecting Democrat can support it. It is characteristic of the mob that it cannot accept it, but it is repulsive to the men who yield only to their convictions and battle with their prejudices.

Thousands Will Bolt.

(Nashville Banner, Dem.) The convention majority in Chicago are determined to force the free-silver-coinage policy upon the party even though in doing this they force hundreds of thousands of Democrats to vote independently in the coming elections. These populist leaders, urged on by their followers, do not seem to care, but they do care to show that they are not "bolt" and be damned. There is hardly need of this selfish advice. Sound-money Democrats will quite naturally vote for the free silver plank, but they will not vote for the free silver plank which denies them a consideration.

Duty of All Honest Men.

(Chattanooga Times, Dem.) The manifest duty of sound-money men and newspapers is to hit the venomous head of the rotten-money serpent without delay and wherever it shows itself. It may not be a pleasant task, but all the same, it is one all honest-money men must do to save the country from wreck, the social fabric from demoralization and the political situation from drifting into oligarchy or despotism.

The Parting of the Ways.

(Galveston News, Dem.) The parting of the ways has been reached, and for the sake of party honesty and electoral integrity it is hoped that the division will be complete. A platform issue like that of the pending coinage question demands a speedy decision. The party which is not in accord upon it have not been subordinated to the demands of party expediency. There can be no honorable compromise with or submission to the free silver faction.

Every Line Spells Debasement.

(Brooklyn Eagle, Dem.) Every line of the money plank spells debasement. Every line means a step toward hostility to the thrift which keeps and increases property and means defiance to the order which preserves government and makes it possible to live. It is not necessary here to dwell on the consequences of such a declaration. Suffice to say that it will make it impossible for hundreds of thousands of Democrats to support the Chicago candidate, and it will make it impossible for them to support a raving fanatic or a moral leper.

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NECKWEAR SALE

TUESDAY.

On Tuesday we will put on sale 100 doz. Gentlemen's fine Silk Made-up Ties, our regular 50c grade, at 25c, and 50 doz. Ladies' Made-up Ties, regular 25c grades, at 15c. As these prices are actually less than the goods were manufactured for, you will make no mistake by laying in a supply.

Silverwood,

The Men's Furnisher,
124 S. Spring Street.

Globes.

We have the largest line of Globes ever brought to Southern California.

SEE OUR WINDOWS.

STOLL & THAYER CO.,
Bryson Block, 139 S. Spring St.

New books received daily.

1873, they merely show their ignorance of the meaning of the word. "To demote" means to take away its value as money. The act of 1873 simply stopped the coinage of the silver dollar, but left those coined full legal tender. Hence silver was not demoted by it. The act of 1875 limited its legal tender power to payments not exceeding 10¢, thus really demoting it. Its full money power, as unlimited legal tender, were restored by the act of 1878, and they remain in full force; hence silver was demoted for about four years—from 1874 to 1878.

Another Bolting Democrat.

(Ontario, Cal., Correspondence.) Editor Blackburn of the Oregonian announces that he cannot support the anarchistic and unpatriotic platform foisted upon his party by the Populists. He says the platform is one which no honest Democrat can endorse, and prophecies that millions of Democrats will take temporary refuge under the Republican standard at the November election. Mr. Blackburn voices the sentiments of nearly all the thinking Democrats of this section.

MEN AND WOMEN OF THE COAST.

S. W. deWitt of Washington, D. C., Commissioner of Indian Depredation Claims, is stopping at the Baldwin, San Francisco.

Senator Doolittle of Oregon, accompanied by Messrs. Laird and Elliott, two bankers of Portland, are in San Francisco on a business trip.

Maj. Charles P. Egan, U. S. A., has been appointed chief of the commissary for the department of California, in place of Col. William H. Bell.

The Countess Wachtmeister, widow of Count Wachtmeister, Minister of Foreign Affairs in Sweden, has returned to Seattle, Wash., after an absence of two years, during which time she has been around the world, lecturing in Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand and the Hawaiian Islands on theosophy. She was lately in Los Angeles.

Mrs. Crosby S. Noyes, wife of the editor of the Washington Star, accompanied by her daughter, is at the Arroyo Vista, Pasadena, for a few days. Mr. Noyes has gone on a trip to Alaska.

Capt. Newton H. Crittenden, a noted explorer, ethnologist and historical lecturer, is visiting his brother, R. H. Crittenden of Redlands, Cal. The captain has recently returned from Alaska and has an ethnological collection of great value.

James Stokes, one of the wealthiest young men of New York City and a great philanthropist, is stopping at the Palace, San Francisco, on his way around the world. He has always been especially interested in the Young Men's Christian Association, and he and his family caused the erection of the association building in Paris, France.

Prof. H. C. Fall, who has been elected to a position in the Pasadena High School, has gone East, where he will be the guest of the National Museum at Washington, D. C. He is a scientist and entomologist and has a collection of some twenty-five thousand specimens of coleoptera. Mr. Fall has written an article which will be published in the East, describing some hundred or more species of this locality hitherto unknown to science.

Santa Monica Pigeon Race.

The third Santa Monica pigeon race took place yesterday. The birds made twelve minutes better time than the train. The homers were liberated at Santa Monica at 6 p.m. The weather was somewhat foggy at the beach, but at Los Angeles was clear. The first race was won by John Scholier, 112 E. Casanova, No. 619 Crocker street and O. F. Zahn of No. 427 South Hope street. All of their birds arrived in a bunch at 6:24 p.m., thus making by far the best record. In each successive fly the birds have made better time. Unless there are very favorable winds, it is not expected the birds will clip off many minutes from this record. One of the homers belonging to Mr. Casanova had been away from its home only once before.

Ville de Paris,

Pioneer Broadway
Dry Goods
House.

Potomac Block,
221-223 South
Broadway.

...A BANNER WEEK...

With Prices Surprisingly Little.

TWO IMPORTANT—Why these offerings should be taken advantage of by all who can reach the store either in person or by mail:

First—Stock-taking is near at hand and we have many broken lines that must be disposed of regardless of cost.

Second—While it is unfortunate for us at present, we know that in the near future, when by these offerings have proved their superior qualities, our reward will be found in your constant friendship and increased sales.

| The news is of Half-yearly Garment Sale. Bargains in Linens, Remnants next to nothing. | Sample Reductions. |
|--|--------------------|
| 7c Persian Ribbon, now, yard. | 40c |
| 12c Dimity, now, yard. | 7½c |
| 18c All-India Towels, now, pair. | 10c |
| 25c Ladies' Hose, now, pair. | 20c |
| 50c All-Wool Cheviots, now, yard. | 25c |
| 60c Shirt Waists, now, yard. | 40c |
| 12c Silkline, now, yard. | 8c |
| 10c Linen Cravats, now, yard. | 7½c |
| 11c Fancy Silks, now, yard. | 75c |
| 12c Kid Gloves, now, pair. | 75c |
| 40c Leather Belts, now, yard. | 25c |
| 25c Vellings, now, yard. | 25c |
| 80c Cloth Jackets, now. | \$3.50 |

30c Wash Silks, at..... 15c

Dress Goods at half, Shirt Waists reduced.

All-Wool Challies, yard..... 20c

We Beg To Apologize

THE STAR SHIRT WAIST

TRADE MARK

THE BEST MADE

The New Waist on which the mistake was made.

For the error in our advertisement of yesterday, which caused annoyance to many of our lady customers and ourselves. The printer made us say that the new Star Waists made of Garner's best Percalés, with two separate collars and cuffs, were only 35 cents. The price should have read \$1.50 each, as they are the Newest, Swellest Boy's Waist of the season. We aim to be exact and truthful in our advertising, and again we say—

We Beg to Apologize.

London Clothing Co.



CITY BRIEFS.

How the Japs make hats doesn't signify so much as how Desmond, of No. 141 South Spring street, sells them. It's what his hats are that makes them cheap. When autumn calls in straw, the hats Desmond's customers lay aside will look new and bright as ever, with no trace of seediness about them. That's the sort of hat to wear. It doesn't owe you anything, because it's repaid its cost handsomely. A straw is the only thing for coolness, and Desmond's straws are the only hats for style. His prices are unquestionably the lowest in Los Angeles.

Ladies, if you think of buying a sewing machine, it will pay you to patronize a firm that make a specialty of that business. Moorehead & Barre, the dealers at No. 349 South Spring street, have the exclusive agency for the New Home, Domestic, Wheeler and Wilson sewing machines, also a fine line of second-hand machines, all makes, on payments of \$1 per week. See us before you buy.

It is the same old story, but may be new to you, that sell all makes of machines on the no-agent plan, a saving to you of \$20 to \$30. Don't be humbugged by agents, and pay \$20 to \$30 for the same machines you can buy from us for \$20. Fancy drop head cabinets, \$27.50; five-drawer oak for \$18. Between Second and Third streets, No. 229 South Spring street.

An echo meeting of one of the greatest conventions ever held, the International Christian Endeavor Convention of Washington, D. C., will be given at the First Congregational Church this (Sunday) evening, July 19, by the Christian Endeavor Society of that church, at 7:30.

The Times is prepared to furnish, for 75 cents, handsome gilt frames with heavy front glass, to patrons who desire to preserve the lithograph picture of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, which was presented to our readers with the issue of July 4.

Sunday trains on Los Angeles Terminal Railway for Long Beach and Terminal Island, leaving at 5:15 a. m., 8:10 a. m., 1:10 and 5:45 p. m. Pavilion open at Terminal Island, 6:15 p. m. Last train from beach 6:35 p. m.

The remains of Richard Hoback, who died in this city on the 16th inst., were embalmed by Orr & Hines and forwarded to Helena, Mont., for interment.

Desmond, in the Bryson Block, is the sole agent for Dr. Dietrich's linen mesh underwear. Leading physicians all over the world highly recommend it.

Take the Terminal Railway for the Chautauque services Sunday, at Long Beach. Trains leave Los Angeles at 8:15, 9:10 a. m., and 1:10 and 5:45 p. m.

Preaching by R. F. Coulter at the Broadway Church of Christ, opposite the Courthouse, today at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

The John A. Logan W. R. C. will give a social hop at their hall, No. 610 1/2 South Spring street, Tuesday evening, the 21st.

A. W. Worm & Co., No. 113 South Broadway, have the latest invention, indispensable to housekeepers; go and see them.

We will all meet at the Bellefontaine Dining Parlor, No. 120 South Spring street to take our Sunday dinners, 5:30 p. m.

The sacred cantata, "The Holy City," will be given this evening at Y.M.C.A. by eighteen voices, Mrs. Auer leader.

Dr. Le Doux has removed to the Wilcox Block, corner of Second and Spring streets, over Jevne's new store.

Hear Dr. McLean at Simpson Methodist Episcopal Tabernacle this morning. Special music.

Electric fans at the Woman's Exchange Lunch-room, No. 346 1/2 South Broadway.

Special—Fine cabinet photos reduced to \$1 per doz. "Sunbeam," 236 S. Main. Pocketbooks, shagreen, 24 S. Main. Bags, toilet cases, No. 423 South Spring.

For lunch, berries, ice cream, cake and coffee, 25 cents, Hollenbeck Café. Nice duck dinner today at Nadeau Café, 430 to 5 p. m., only 25 cents.

If you want your brickwork done cheap, address P. O. box 652.

F. McCoy, whose name has been mentioned lately in the divorce court, is not Frank McCoy of No. 45 Bryson Block.

W. M. Phelan was booked at police headquarters yesterday on a charge of petty larceny. It is alleged that he stole an ax some days ago.

There are no badgered telegrams at the Western Union telegraph office for A. S. Palmer, William W. Richardson and Lullie E. Sprague.

R. R. Brown of No. 538 Echo Park road met with an accident over a month ago, and was treated for a sprained ankle, but as soon as he began to bear his weight on the injured limb the fact developed that the bones had been broken and improperly knitted, leaving him in quite a serious condition. It will be weeks before he will be able to get up.

FOR PHOEBE COUZINS.

Rev. Anna Shaw Will Speak at the Benefit.

Miss Phoebe Cousins and her financial condition has been a subject of much discussion and speculation in this city recently. Several weeks ago this matter was brought formally before the Los Angeles County Woman Suffrage Campaign Committee, and an immediate effort was made to assist Miss Cousins. Through the influence of Mrs. M. V. Longley, Mrs. Leland Stanford has provided her a pass, but she is too ill to travel alone, and transportation must be provided for a companion. Her ailment is acute rheumatism, and it is probable she may never entirely recover.

It is explained that the woman suffrage committee is composed of comparatively few women who can afford to give liberally to this fund, as many of them had already pledged all they could spare at present for the amendment campaign now pending. This money having been given for this specific purpose it cannot now be directed into other channels, but the committee has met with generous response from those whom appeals have been made, and there is a fair prospect of its being able to send Miss Cousins to her relatives in St. Louis, where she will be cared for. To further the work the committee—which was organized only in April—has invited the Rev. Anna Shaw, the well-known orator, to join in a benefit to Miss Cousins, to be given at Unity Church, corner of Third and Hill streets, this evening (Sunday) at which time a silver offering will be asked of the people, and it is hoped by the committee that those who have so far aided the cause, that all will feel it a privilege to contribute their mite for the relief of a woman who has been a champion for human rights.

There will also be an excellent musical programme.

"MILLIONS IN IT."

Money to Be Made with a Dry Dock at San Pedro.

A man with an experience that should guarantee his competence to discuss the matter, believes that a dry dock built at San Pedro would be a paying investment. In a letter addressed to the Chamber of Commerce board of directors, this man says:

"As Los Angeles is desirous of securing San Pedro Bay as a deep-water harbor, and appropriating sufficient to accomplish that object, why not show San Pedro's natural advantage over Santa Monica by building a dry dock of the section type in the inner harbor? A port is not a port without a dock for repairing vessels; and Santa Monica can never use a dry dock, on account of the swell from the open sea. An investment feature, it is of the very best. San Francisco has six docks of various kinds, Eureka has one, and San Diego, San Pedro is the center of a floating tonnage of about 350,000 tons annually. Let a dry dock secure 10 per cent. of that business at 40 cents per ton. It would amount to \$14,000 per year, less expense of management. Another view to look at is that all capitalists prefer southern ports to paint in. A dry dock of a capacity for all vessels docking at San Pedro would cost about \$100,000, and be capable of docking a 2500-ton ship. A depth of water of twenty-six feet can always be secured by dredging, which is ample for all purposes."

The dimension of this proposed dock would be as follows: Length, 250 feet; beam, 91 1/2 feet; depth of side walls, 42 feet. About eight months would be required for the construction of the dock.

Sport at Redondo.

Redondo beach will be made especially attractive today by an open-air concert by the Los Angeles Military Band. There will be numerous other attractions.

Licensed to Wed.

Edward E. Danforth, a native of New Hampshire and resident of Los Angeles, aged 44, and Alice S. Cowles, a native of Illinois and resident of Chicago, Ill., aged 42.

Oliver L. Brown, a native of California, aged 33, and Minnie N. Nassey, a native of West Virginia, aged 25, both of Los Angeles.

Herman Heinchen, a native of Germany, aged 24, and Joseph Goss, a native of Illinois, aged 20, both of Los Angeles.

Thomas E. Riggs, a native of Illinois, aged 29, and Jane W. Matthews, a native of California, aged 19, both of Los Angeles.

Harry O. Botsworth, a native of Iowa, aged 22, and Nellie E. Thomas, a native of Illinois, aged 18, both of Los Angeles.

DEATH RECORD.

MASCOTT—At sea, on board the Caledonia, his trip to Trinidad, Australia, his native country, F. G. Mascotti. Had been a resident of Los Angeles twenty-nine years. Leaves a widow, Mrs. Anna Mascotti, and three children.

THOMAS—In this city, July 15, 1894, Gertrude Thomas, aged 19 years.

Funeral was held at the parlors of Kregele & Breese, Saturday, July 15, 1894, at 4 p. m. Interment, Rosevale.

MASONIC FUNERAL.

The funeral of Brother George H. Butler, formerly a member of Sincerity Lodge, No. 161, F. & A. M., will be held at the undertaking parlors of John R. Paul, Nos. 419 and 421 Downey street, at 2 p. m. today.

Members of Hollenbeck Lodge, No. 319 F. & A. M., funeral committee of other lodges, and visiting brothers will meet at the hall of Hollenbeck Lodge, corner of First and Chicago streets, at 1 p. m. sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother.

By order of the W. M. W. B. Blake, secretary Masonic board of relief.

Superficial Hair and Moles Removed.

Also birthmarks destroyed and eyebrows shaped by electric needle process; fully reliable and free from injury to the scalp; hairdressing, shampooing, manicuring, scalp treatment. We carry the largest and most complete stock of human hair goods and French toilet articles. Imperial Hair Bazaar, 224 West Second street, Tel. 1138.

WATCHES cleaned, 75c; main-spring, 50c; crystals, 10c. Patton, No. 214 South Broadway.

FOR FINE TAILORING.

Perfect Fit, Best of Workmanship at Moderate Prices, go to Joe Poheim, THE TAILOR.

Pants made to order from \$5.

Suits made to order from \$20.

The Styles are Complete and Artistic in Every way. All Garments Shrink Before Cutting.

The Largest Tailoring Establishment in Los Angeles.

143 S. Spring Street, Bryson Block, Los Angeles

Millinery.

60c Black Leghorn Hats, now..... 25c
75c Black Leghorn Hats, now..... 35c
\$1.25 Black Leghorn Hats, now..... 75c

Gloves.

75c Washable Chambray Gloves, 6-button length..... 59c
\$1.50 8-button length real Kid Mousquetaire Gloves..... 95c
50c All-Silk Gloves..... 25c

Glove Special.

\$1.25 Ladies' Kid Gloves, all colors, small sizes, wind-up price..... 39c

Ladies' Ribbed Underwear.

30c Ladies' Ribbed Vests..... 15c
10c Ladies' Lisle Vests..... 25c
60c Ladies' Ribbed Vests..... 35c
\$1 Ladies' Silk Vests..... 60c

Purses.

Ladies' Seal Combination Pocket Books, Brown and black, trimmed and not..... 50c
\$1.00 now..... 50c

Children's Ribbed Underwear.

25c Children's Ribbed Shirts..... 12c
40c Children's Ribbed Shirts..... 25c
40c Children's Ribbed Drawers..... 25c

Bags.

Ladies' Shopping Bags, Sateen lined, very convenient, 50c, now..... 25c

Ladies' Muslin Underwear.

75c Embroidered Chemise..... 50c
\$1.00 Embroidered Chemise..... 69c
\$1.00 Embroidered Gowns..... 69c
\$1.50 Embroidered Gowns..... 98c
85c Embroidered Drawers..... 50c
\$1.00 Embroidered Drawers..... 65c

Covers.

Art Squares for Center Tables, made of fancy material, were \$1.00, now..... 50c

Ladies' Wash Skirts.

75c Plain Wash Skirts..... 45c
\$1.00 Fancy Wash Skirts..... 69c
\$1.50 Fancy Wash Skirts..... 98c

Ribbons.

Sash Ribbons in Mottos, Faints and Satin edges, were \$2c, \$1 and \$1.50, now 25c, 50c, 75c yd.

Bathing Caps.

Ladies' Rubber Caps..... 15c
Ladies' Oil Silk Caps..... 25c
Ladies' Fancy Caps..... 35c
Ladies' Rubber Hats..... 50c
Ladies' Silk Hats..... 75c

WINDUP OF THE WHITE HOUSE STOCK

More and greater values will crowd the counters this week than ever before in the history of the store. The prices tomorrow will be a revelation. The last end of that White House stock must go. This is the grand final wind-up. Now is the time when your money will have its mightiest power. Now is the time for you to fill every want.

Silks--Dress Goods.

These prices will stand, the test of comparison with the lowest on record.

40c and 50c Japanese Habutai Silks in all colors; very fine quality, now for the yard..... 19c
60c and 75c 2 and 3 tone Novelty Silks with 5 in figures and stripes, now for the yard..... 35c
75c, 90c, and \$1.00 Fancy Changeable and Satin Striped Taffeta Silks, now for the yard..... 50c

60c and \$2.00 Arabesque, Empress, Pompadour, Oriental, Persian and Dresden designs in Lyons Silks, the yard..... 75c
\$1.50 Silk mixed Novelty Suiting, two and three-tone shades; effects; now for the yard..... 50c
\$2.25 high grade Imported French Novelty Suiting, the very best cream of French production; yard now..... \$1.00

50c All-wool Fancy Suitings, values that were considered great at the old price; now..... 25c
\$1.00 Fancy Spring Boucle Suiting, choice now, yard..... 50c

60c and 75c Silk and Wool Suitings; real snap values for..... 35c
\$3.00 and \$3.50 Pattern Silks for..... \$10.00
\$1.50 and \$1.60 Pattern Silks for..... \$7.50

Black Dress Goods.
45c Black Figured Mohairs, 20 grand pieces for your choosing; yard for..... 25c
60c Black Storm Serges, all wool and 4 inches broad, splendid value the yard..... 39c
75c and 85c Black Jacquard Suitings 46 inches wide, in new designs; the yard now for..... 50c

\$1.25 Black Crepons in latest effects, 50 inches broad, fine quality, now the yard..... 75c
\$1.50 Mohair Crepons, 48 inches wide, a most elegant wear; the yard..... 98c
\$3.50 Black Etamane, very latest in black goods, 50 inches wide, yard now..... \$1.50

Wash Goods--Linens.

'Twill pay you to see these lines, whether or not you buy.

12 1/2c New Corded Dimities, in choice Persian and Dresden effects; wind-up price..... 5c
Florentine stripes, plain colors, in beautiful colors, also figured, very handsome; wind-up price..... 12c
60c Fancy Color Stripe Dimities, 20 styles to choose from; wind-up price..... 12c
60c Fine French Dimities, figured, black grounds with white and color sprays..... 15c
\$1.00 Figured French Dimities, 20 styles to choose from; wind-up price..... 20c
45c Fine Swiss Organdies, 20 styles to choose from; Monday at wind-up price..... 25c

50c All-linen Oatmeal Towels, 20x38, figured and colored effects; wind-up price..... 15c
Extra Large Hemmed Huck-a-back Towels, 27x45, hand, good styles, wind-up price..... 20c
60c Full Bleached All-linen Table Damask, 48 inches wide; special wind-up price..... 39c
\$1.00 to \$1.25 the yard qualities very latest in Table Damask; special wind-up price..... 69c
\$2.50 Fringed Table Covers, 2 1/2 yds long, double satin damask; wind-up price..... \$2.00
Large 4 Dinner Napkins, 16 inches wide, fine quality; wind-up price, doz..... \$1.25

Laces--Embroideries.

Without a peer in beauty or lowness of price.

15 1/2c White Irish Point Laces 3 inches wide, beautiful patterns; wind-up price..... 5c
Colored Silk Laces 4 inches wide, a grand assortment, special wind-up price..... 5c
50c Lined Colored Irish Point Laces 3 inches wide, special wind-up price..... 5c
50c Silk Crepe, colored, 18 inches wide, very fine quality; wind-up price..... 5c
50c White and Cream Net Top Laces, open edges, special wind-up price..... 20c
\$1.75 Black Figured Silk Nets, 48 inches broad, special wind-up price, yard..... 69c
\$2.00 Black Mesh Net Flouncings, 48 inches wide, special wind-up price, yard..... 63c

Down Stairs

Removal Prices cut in two on "Haviland" China. Brand on every piece.

Plain Enamel Haviland Dinner Plates, dozen..... \$2.25
Plain Enamel Haviland Dessert Plates, dozen..... \$1.60
Plain Enamel Haviland Fruit Saucers, dozen..... \$1.20
Fancy Haviland Puff Boxes, each..... 35c
Fancy Haviland Pin Trays, each..... 25c
Fancy Haviland Bone Dish Covers, each..... \$1.60
Fancy Haviland 8 1/2 Oz. Baskets, each..... 60c
Fancy Haviland 8 1/2 Bound Salad, each..... \$1.50
4 1/2 qt. Enameled Lipped Preserves Kettles..... 27c
4 1/2 qt. Enameled Lipped Preserves Kettles..... 39c
6 1/2 qt. Enameled Lipped Preserves Kettles..... 50c

10 qt. Enameled Lipped Preserves Kettles..... 69c
12 qt. Enameled Lipped Preserves Kettles..... 83c
9 inch Enameled Cullenders..... 39c
10 inch Enameled Cullenders..... 44c
10 inch Enameled Cullenders..... 62c
Bronzed Iron Foot Stand Lamp, glass bowl, complete..... 50c
Bronzed Iron Foot Stand Lamp, glass bowl and decorated peg handle; complete..... 70c
Fancy Vase Lamp, decorated in variety of colors; complete with shade, ring, chimney..... \$1.00
Library Hanging Lamp; complete with decorated 14-inch shade and glass font, weight, suspension..... \$2.50

Send in Mail Orders now.

It pays to trade on Spring St.

Quickest mailing service on the Coast.

No delay in filling mail orders.

Promptness is what has made our mail business.

Capes--Suits.

If price reductions count, these lines will go in half a day.

\$2.50 Ladies' Black Cloth Capes..... \$1.50
\$5 Ladies' Novelty Capes..... \$2.50
\$7.50 and \$10 Tan and Black Capes..... \$5.00
\$12.50 and \$15 Silk Lined Capes..... \$7.50

\$1 New Style Percalé Wrappers..... 49c
\$1.65 New Style Percalé Wrappers..... 98c
\$2.50 New Style Percalé Wrappers..... \$1.49

Good Shoes Honest Prices
Honest Shoes for less prices were never known in shoe history.

\$1.25 Children's Kid button Shoes, sizes 5 1/2 to 7 1/2; special values; wind-up price..... 75c
\$3.00 Boy's Rustic Calf Button shoes made by Dugan & Hudson; wind-up price..... \$2.00
\$4.00 Ladies' Best Quality Tan Oxford made by Foster & Co.; special wind-up price..... \$2.00

\$4.00 Ladies' Southern Ties and Tan Oxford with cloth tops, broken sizes; wind-up price..... \$2.00
\$4 Ladies' Hand-turned Kid Oxford with cloth tops, special wind-up price..... \$2.00
\$5 Ladies' Hand-turned Kid Button shoes with Cloth Tops, made by Wright & Peters, all sizes..... \$4.00

Men's--Boys' Values Unmatched.
Standard Styles at savings of sometimes the full value.

HOSE--Men's Coal Black heavy weight Halbriggan Hose, wind-up price..... 9c
NECKWEAR--Men's Washable Tecks, Bowls, 4-in hand, good styles, wind-up price..... 10c
COLLARS--Boys' 4-ly Linen Collars, sizes 12 to 14, extra value; special wind-up price..... 10c

STRAW HATS--Men's Soft Straw Hats, all good styles; wind-up price..... 15c
HANDKERCHIEFS--Men's 4-ly Linen Handkerchiefs, wind-up price..... 15c
WAISTERS--Boys' Cheviot and Flannellet Waists, all sizes; wind-up price..... 17c

SHIRTS--Men's Good Quality White shirts, slightly soiled, wind-up price..... 22c
DRAWERS--Men's Good Quality Gossamer Drawers, sizes and 20; wind-up price..... 23c
UNDERSHIRTS--Men's Extra Quality Derby Ribbed Undershirts, wind-up price..... 32c
UNDERWEAR--Men's Blue and Brown Mixed Halbriggan Underwear; wind-up price..... 39c
KILT SUITS--Boys' Washable Kilt Suits, combination shield and collar; wind-up price..... 67c
STRIPS--Boys' All Wool Cheviot Suits, double knees and seat; wind-up price..... \$1.50

Parasols--Fans--Veils.
\$1.50 White Silk Parasols with handsome natural wood handles; wind-up price..... 98c
\$2.50 White Silk Parasols with deep silk ruffle, special wind-up price..... \$1.00
\$2.50 White China Silk Parasols, printed figures; wind-up price..... \$1.25
\$4 and \$5 Lace Trimmed Carriage Parasols; wind-up prices \$2.35 and \$2.75
Colored Japanese Fans..... 15c
Sunglasses..... 20c

Draperies Most Beautiful.
Note that the prices have been cut. You'll wonder how we do it.

\$1 Lace Curtains, 3 yards long, pair..... 49c
\$1.50 Lace Curtains, 3 yards long, pair..... 79c
\$2 Lace Curtains, 3 yards long, pair..... 99c
\$3 Smyrna Rugs, each..... \$1.69
20c Drapery Swisses, yard..... 9c
15c Silkoline, 31 inches wide, yard..... 9c
\$1 Chenille Cover 64, each..... 69c

\$1.25 Tapestry Cover 64, each..... 89c
75c Cushion 30x30, good cover..... 39c
50c Lace Pillow Shams, 44, pair..... 39c
\$1.00 Summer Blanket, 10-4, each..... 69c
\$1.25 Summer Blankets, 11-4, each..... 89c
\$1.50 Summer Cover, each..... 89c
\$1.50 Silkoline Comfort, each..... \$1.19
\$1.00 Full Size Bed Spreads, each..... 69c

Drugs--Toilet Articles.
\$1 Cuticura Resolvent..... 75c
\$1 Cuticura Soap..... 75c
\$1 Cuticura Tooth Paste..... 75c
\$1 Cuticura Tooth Powder..... 75c
\$1 Cuticura Tooth Soap..... 75c
\$1 Cuticura Toothbrush..... 75c
\$1 Cuticura Toothbrush Holder..... 75c
\$1 Cuticura Toothbrush Stand..... 75c
\$1 Cuticura Toothbrush Tray..... 75c
\$1 Cuticura Toothbrush Case..... 75c
\$1 Cuticura Toothbrush Bag..... 75c
\$1 Cuticura Toothbrush Box..... 75c
\$1 Cuticura Toothbrush Jar..... 75c
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\$1 Cuticura Toothbrush Jar..... 75c
\$1 Cuticura Toothbrush Can..... 75c
\$1 Cuticura Toothbrush Bottle..... 75c
\$1 Cuticura Toothbrush Cup..... 75c
\$1 Cuticura Toothbrush Dish..... 75c

Sailors.

Ladies' Blue and Black Sailor Hats..... 19c
Ladies' White Sailor Hats, now..... 50c
Children's Sun Hats, now..... 5c

Stationery.

Box 250 XX..... 20c
Envelopes..... 4c
250 Sheet Tablet..... 4c
Rubber Tipped..... 5c
Pencils, doz..... 10c
Columbia Playing Cards, deck..... 10c
Poker Chips, 100 assorted..... 25c
Stanford Ink..... 4c
Good Mucilage.....

Sixteen TO One

That a dollar will purchase more in our store than any drug store in California. This is no idle boast; we mean what we say. We have doubled our business with this plan. We cut prices on everything we sell and give you always the best.

This week we can sell you a fine line of SOAPS at genuine cut prices.

We sell 1 box of 8 cakes for10c, worth 15c
We sell 1 box of 3 cakes for15c, worth 25c
We sell 1 box of 3 cakes for25c, worth 35c
We sell 1 box of 3 cakes for40c, worth 60c
We sell 1 box of 12 cakes for60c, worth \$1.00

16 to 1 Prices.

Wizard Oil.....50c
Joy's Sarsaparilla.....50c
Strychnine, oz.....\$1.00
Malt Nutrine.....50c
7-11 Soap, 2 for.....25c
Beef, Wine and Iron.....50c
Veronica Water.....40c
Pierce's Prescription.....75c
Pinkham's Compound.....75c
Pear's Unscented Soap, 2 for.....75c
Cuticura Soap.....15c
Gilt Edge Shoe Polish.....15c
Brant's Root Beer, 3 for.....25c
Scott's Emulsion.....50c
William's Pink Pills.....50c
Ayer's, Carter's, Beecham's, Pierce's or Brandereth's Pills.....15c

16 to 1 Prices.

Malted Milk.....40c, 75c, \$3.00
Eagle Condensed Milk.....15c
Warner's Safe Cure.....8c
Skunkum Root Hair Grower.....75c
Horford's Acid Phosphate.....40c
La Blanche or Pommell Powder.....30c
Swan Down Face Powder.....40c
Moth Balls, 5 lb. for.....25c
Best Insect Powder, per lb.....25c
Tanglefoot Fly Paper, 25 double sheets.....35c
Sure Death for Ants (guaranteed), 25c
Fountain Syringes or Water Bottles.....50c
Squart.....50c
Squart.....50c

We fill prescriptions 25 per cent. less than Other Drug Stores, and positively guarantee the best materials.

STATIONERY.

250 Fine Envelopes.....25c
1 quire Hurd's Linen Paper.....10c
1 pound Hurd's Linen Paper.....80c
1 1/4 pound Commercial Note Paper.....15c
A complete line of Tablets.....10c to 50c
A complete line of Box Paper.....10c to 50c

Others Ask
50c
20c
50c
25c
15c to 50c
15c to 75c

THOMAS & ELLINGTON,

Cut-Rate Druggists,
Cor. Temple and Spring Streets.

N. B. BLACKSTONE CO.

DRY GOODS.

We Are
Determined

To Lead
All Others
In Silk Selling.

SEE OUR SOUTH
WINDOW FOR
DISPLAY.

Persian India Silks, 24 inches wide, best styles; per yard.....50c
Striped Gauze Silks, reduced from \$1 to, per yard.....50c
Checked and Striped Taffetas; exceptional values; per yard.....50c
Fine Dresden Taffetas; best offer we have made this season in the silk department; per yard.....50c

Heavy Stock of
Ladies' Neckwear...

Satin Stock Bows.....\$1.00
Satin Shield Bows.....25c
Full line of Linen and Cotton Ties, Bows and String Ties; reduced from 12 1/2c and 25c to.....10c

There has been a great scarcity of Ladies' Linen Collars and Cuffs, but we have them now in a full line of styles and sizes. Send in your orders.

N. B. BLACKSTONE CO.,

171 and 173 N. Spring St.

A FAMOUS EDITORIAL QUARTET.

GREELEY, BENNETT, WEED AND RAYMOND, THE FOUR FAMOUS NEW YORK JOURNALISTS.

Personal Recollections of Four Americans Who in Their Day Made and Unmade Presidents—Their Methods, Policies and Characteristics. Editorial Warfare and Amusement—How Four Great Metropolitan Dailies Were Founded.

(From a Special Contributor to The Times.)

Of course Frederick Hudson's "History of American Journalism" has made the world acquainted with those Washington editors, Duff Green and Francis P. Blair, Sr., who made or unmade Presidents in ante-bellum times yet more conspicuously than they in President-making and unmaking were the members of what may be termed New York's greatest editorial quartette; Thurlow Weed, James Gordon Bennett, Sr., Horace Greeley and Henry J. Raymond.

Before referring to them personally in detail it can be prefaced that political history makes Thurlow Weed entirely accountable for the respective nominations and elections of William Henry Harrison, Zachary Taylor, Millard Fillmore and Andrew Johnson. In their respective campaigns Thurlow Weed was the manager of their party machine in New York State, and through his influential delegation and personal magnetic influence—the more potent because he never sought political preferment—both Webster and Clay, the real party favorites in 1840 and 1848, were set aside in favor of Harrison, the hero of Tippecanoe, and Taylor, the hero of Buena Vista. Although both Fillmore and Johnson were elected Vice-President and succeeded to the White House by deaths, it was Mr. Weed who selected the former, and fairly forced him on the nominating convention, and, in case of Johnson, set aside the incumbent, Hannibal Hamlin, against much sympathy and political strength. Oddly enough, by the deaths of Harrison and Taylor and Lincoln, Mr. Weed vastly lost political prestige, because Taylor, his own nominee, Fillmore and Johnson were no sooner in White House power than they parted political company with Mr. Weed. Oddly enough, also, two of his candidates, Gen. Scott in 1852 and Gen. Fremont in 1856, were unsuccessful, and again lost him political prestige. His cherished aims in 1860 to give the Presidency to William H. Seward—whom he had made Governor of New York State in 1840 and placed on the road to great statesmanship—were also unsuccessful, and ever thereafter his political prestige as a party manager slowly faded.

James Gordon Bennett, while an editor of a great party organ, the New York Courier and Enquirer, was absorbed into the New York World—did much toward the election in 1836 of Martin Van Buren, and again in 1853 greatly aided the fortunes of President

Lincoln's infant eyes first opened on the green mountains of Vermont. Circumstances strangely threw together the quartette at the very commencement of their journalistic careers. In 1840 Messrs. Weed and Greeley were editorially in ante-bellum times "Tippecanoe and Tyler too." Mr. Bennett had been serving for the same cause as sub-editor to the Courier and Enquirer. When Mr. Bennett quit that employment to found—like Greeley—one or two minor and comparatively unsuccessful journals, and next in 1835, to originate the New York Herald, Mr. Raymond succeeded him in the Courier some years later; and next, leaving that post, took employment under Mr. Greeley on the Tribune. Thus Mr. Raymond, when starting the Times, had acquired reminiscence knowledge of both Bennett's and Greeley's journalistic trends, as had the editor of the Tribune of the newspaper methods of Mr. Weed. Nevertheless, it is notable that each in early as well as in later newspaper conduct, struck out original methods, imbued with personal idiosyncrasies. At the time Mr. Raymond, in 1857, in connection with the late George Jones as a business partner, founded the New York Times, Mr. Weed had already become recognized as a political Nestor; and Messrs. Bennett and Greeley had also been already acknowledged as potent monarchs in the realms of journalism.

AMUSEMENT AND WARFARE.

Messrs. Weed and Greeley had then already become acknowledged makers of Governors and Presidents; and Mr. Raymond had taken rank as an Albany legislator, at an era when a new radical State constitution had called for the services at the State Capitol of the most capable politicians in both Whig and Democratic parties. Mr. Bennett, then, as always afterwards, stood without active political affiliations, but with tendencies somewhat antagonistic to the Whiggery of the other three. His favorite editorial amusement was to pet one party on a Monday, for instance, the other party on a Wednesday, and on a Friday knock their heads together in mischievous and piquant editorials. In him a strong tendency to mischief-making always existed. Enemies called him malicious, but never a grain of malice was in his heart. They simply mistook mischief and practical jocundity for malice. Both Messrs. Weed and Greeley were very serious editors, but Raymond combined a slight love of mischief and satire with a preference for serious views of life and its vicissitudes. The personality of each editor was so strongly infused into the newspaper directed by each of the quartette that until their deaths

"HE LAUGHS BEST WHO LAUGHS LAST."



The "Haggle Bird" became very funny at the expense of the artist and the "cow editor" a short time ago, but he has recently returned from his junketing, and this is how he looks after they interviewed him.

Tribune editor had adopted during his New England youthful days and always wore in after life. Upon one occasion Mr. Greeley per term Mr. Weed a "leper of the lobby"—alluding to the latter's persistent interest in the doings of the Legislature. In another notable occasion Mr. Greeley in an editorial denominated Mr. Raymond as the "little villain."

IN PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

Allusion has just been made to the eccentricity in dress of Mr. Greeley. Throughout life he was addicted to loose and ill-fitting garments. Indeed, one of his biographers gave an instance of Mr. Greeley's losing a job as a printer because of his slovenliness in attire when he came asking employment. His enemies—who declared Diogenes to be really a coxcomb in affecting odd costumes—contended that Mr. Greeley took as much pains in making himself negligible as Raymond did in obeying the celebrated lines of the English poet. "The wrong the mode, comely; more sense is shown By following others' folly than your own."

Yet Mr. Greeley was always clean, and there was never about him the Grule-street air that belonged to the literary men of Dr. Johnson's era. Mr. Greeley was, as Carlyle has phrased it, "internally clean" also, for he abhorred wine, spirits and tobacco, and preferred a vegetarian diet. Mr. Weed in contrast shared Mr. Greeley's distaste toward dress, and his gray shawl and slouched Kossuth hat became in time a portion of his personage in public. He was exceptionally well dressed at all times, and perhaps his immaculate long-tailed frock coat was a reminiscence of his priestly vocations. His stereotyped trousers of Shepherd's plaid a tribute to his native Scotia. In general appearance the quartette widely differed. Mr. Bennett was a tall, dark, and distinguished appearance; not at all marred by a tendency in one of his piercing eyes to strabismus. Mr. Raymond reminded a realist of some dapper habitué of the Champs Elysées of Paris. Mr. Weed, although naturally tall, became shaming in gait. He was strongly featured, and his eyes were peculiarly searching under shaggy eyebrows. He might have been taken by a stranger as the personification of a trained police detective, ever watching and "waiting to know, you know."

Mr. Greeley often suggested in his appearance a Mahomedan pilgrim fresh from a mosque. Mr. Weed had hesitancy of speech—often of great value when he desired to weigh words—and he was a combination of Sphinx and griffin. Mr. Bennett was a giant of a Yankee drawl of his boyhood, but always spoke to the point and often with impolicy. Mr. Bennett, when excited or interested, would relax into Scotch accent, and although unusually reserved in conversation, was when he talked, as when he wrote, lucidly epigrammatic. Mr. Raymond was gifted with a melodious voice and a discreet volubility which increased his oratorical powers when he became a Lieutenant-Governor, a Speaker of the Assembly and a Congressman.

EDITORIAL METHODS.

Both Mr. Bennett and Mr. Raymond knew how to keep the editorial finger on the popular pulse, and allow his newspaper columns to beat with it; when the pulse was high, and to prescribe its proper quantity and quality; how to acquire it and to suitably use it; how to use fertility of suggestion to assistants; how in the news hopper to volt chaft from the grain; how to sometimes fuse news in an appropriate crucible; how to weigh news in the editorial scales with discretion; while adjudging whether to employ, as it were, a troy or avoirdupois weights, accordingly as the demands of the day selected weight. And, finally, how to graduate news or comments to the many men of many minds who composed newspaper readers. Both appreciated that news and events needed to be assorted, like an asstale proprietor of a bazaar of alertness, and what wisdom was implied in the Latin saw, "Carpe diem." They editorially practiced upon the maxim, "the law favors the vigilant and not sleepers." Each possessed journalistic enthusiasm and diffused it among their staff. While they believed in division of labor, each felt the necessity of an impress of the one-man power.

Mr. Bennett was the greatest editor of the quartette, because—paraphrasing the line of Edward Dyer, an English poet of the sixteenth century—"My mind to me a kingdom is," he felt "My newspaper in my kingdom." The Herald remained as his kingdom, for his exclusive regard, from the first day of its founding it, and then becoming in his own person its editor, its staff, its business manager and its salesman; and from the very hour when he published his small sheet in a Wall street basement, until the day of his death, when his scepter, wielded then in an editorial marble palace, was passed to his namesake son, Mr. Bennett's thoughts, aims and purposes were concentrated upon that kingdom; while the other three of the quartette were more or less also immersed in political management and were using the sword of partisan organization therein in com-

pany with the mightier pen. When tendered by President Lincoln the post of foreign mission, his apparent acknowledgment of the editorial services that his pen had rendered during the early dark days of the civil war, Mr. Bennett remarked to me: "Who has a greater scope for diplomacy than the proprietor of a daily American newspaper?" Wherefore he declined the mission. In this turn, Thurlow Weed, during half a century of his eventful participation in political movements, declined many tendered offices, various and honorable in scope. He preferred to be a Warwick to being a crowned political monarch. But at the inception of the civil war he accepted, along with Roman Catholic Bishop John Hughes and Protestant Bishop McVilvain, a designation as a private commissioner to the English and French governments, toward averting their presumed intention of proclaiming international belligerency between Northern and Southern forces.

INDIVIDUAL TRAITS AND ECCENTRICITIES.

It may be observed that Mr. Weed's personal magnetism became peculiarly noticeable by everyone wrought in contact with him. They all recognized what we now call the hypnotic eyes that shone so caressingly, and the magnetic habitual touch of his fingers on the arm of him whom he colloquially addressed. "How could I resist him?" said on one occasion a candidate at a political convention, who withdrew his name, to the consternation of his supporters—"for when he pressed my arm and whispered to me for the good of our party, I became the unresisting victim of his will power." That possession of animal magnetism was undoubtedly the great secret of his unvarying success as a political leader. He had no need to take election a Governor, for political tradition embalms the fact that during the gubernatorial terms of our Chief Magistrates of New York State he was the guiding power behind their chairs. This same tradition attests that William Henry Seward, when first Governor, and almost boyish in appearance, was on one occasion a passenger in a stage coach with Mr. Weed, who was driving, and who, beside the driver, who was ignorant of the rank of his box-seat neighbor; that in the course of box talk Mr. Seward delicately hinted to the coachman that he himself was Governor, and that the name of our Governor is Thurlow Weed.

None others of the quartette possessed personal magnetism. Mr. Greeley was apt to become aggressive in manner; Mr. Bennett's cordiality was restrained by a habit of suspecting motives; Mr. Raymond was urbane and popular, but never magnetic among men. Men of mature years may be generally divided into yesterday or tomorrow men. One class, for instance, fond of memories and reminiscences, and another addicted to anticipation. One class—to quote the title of a popular novel—looking backward; and the other looking forward in preference. Messrs. Weed and Greeley were yesterday men; yesterday men; but Messrs. Bennett and Raymond decidedly were tomorrow men. Every editor must of course be both a yesterday man and a tomorrow man while he views a yesterday man while he views a tomorrow man. His vocation and his newspaper so demand. But Mr. Weed and Mr. Greeley were habitually prone to refer to the past while Mr. Bennett and Mr. Raymond seemed to ignore it and pay great attention to the future.

In private conversation the first two named lingered on the "what has been," but the other two on the "what is to be." To a certain extent the first two named were inclined to pessimism; but the other two were optimists. Mr. Bennett was especially given to editorializing upon expected events and to prognostications. He hailed novel schemes in social progress, inventions and scientific advance. So far as his potent pen is concerned he may have been said to have laid the Atlantic cable. In its darkest hours he persistently commanded and advanced it. Doubtless, youthful memories of his sire's enthusiasm on the matter inspired the namesake son to create that European cable system with which the name of Bennett is indissolubly connected, and that became the admitted champion of low rates for international messages. I heard Mr. Bennett predict that great wordsy gains were in progress from the use of electricity; and in his mind's eye he foreshadowed the idea of the telephone. But he did not live to see the marvelous fulfillment of his crude predictions under the almost magical genius of Edison.

EDITORIAL POLICIES.

The quartette varied in their estimation of the requisites for editorial life. For instance, when Mr. Raymond believed that he who had no convic-

tions was the best editor, Mr. Greeley awarded the palm to the editor who held strong convictions. The ideas which Messrs. Weed and Bennett shared on the subject were that the best editor was he who followed the trend of popular convictions in the majority upon pending questions. They each put great reliance on the vox populi. But if Mr. Greeley did not approve of that vox he honestly endeavored to hush it. A favorite expression of Mr. Bennett was that one province of an editor was to put scenes of life into the minds of readers without requiring them to think much as they read.

Each of the quartette became popular with his staff—Mr. Greeley for his frankness, quaintness and simplicity; Mr. Raymond for unvarying urbanity and consideration for the feelings of others; Mr. Weed by reason of his personal magnetism and his recognized good judgment about men and events, and Mr. Bennett for his grave, courteous dignity, and his valiant, sententious and marvelous spread of information. He was gifted with a Walter Scott life memory, and was to his staff what I may term a personal encyclopedia. Mr. Weed and Mr. Greeley shared distaste for details, and left those wholly to subordinates; but the other two editors, while holding a distinction of labor among assistants, readily grasped details in newspaper management, and to a large extent shared in arrangement of those.

With that most necessary adjunct to a successful journal the business office, Messrs. Weed and Greeley held no connection or supervision. Mr. Raymond enjoyed the position of the business department of the Times of his partner, the late George Jones, who was in his day undeniably the most capable newspaper publisher that any country ever knew. In the business department of the Herald Mr. Bennett took pains to employ men who, in the slang of the newspaper world, are felicitously styled "hustlers," but he personally supervised the business details of the Herald until his son and namesake came into the necessary maturity for relieving him of such attention.

It was a misfortune in Mr. Greeley's life that he never had the slightest antipathy for business. In its commercial senses. Upon a particular occasion, at one of the well-known evening salons that the literary Carey sisters weekly held in their cosy house on Lexington avenue, where the representative literary, artists and music-lovers of New York City assembled, the topic arose whether Dickens really drew the character of Micawber from his own father, and Mr. Greeley said: "My paternal grandfather was a Micawber himself. His love of indorsing notes for neighboring farmers in our village of Amherst reduced him to bankruptcy, and compelled his emigration to another State." Oddly enough this same trait crept into Editor Greeley's career. He lost large sums through his not discreditable residence by indorsing commercial paper that he was compelled to honor. He was the only impulsive member of the quartette, and impulsiveness in business matters was not discreditable. So it came to pass that when Mr. Greeley died he owned only six shares of the capital stock of the New York Tribune, and the very large number of shares that he once possessed.

A. OAKLEY HALL.
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WARMED OVER.

Clever Disguises Adopted for Cold Meats at the White House.

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)

Men, as a rule, dislike "warmed-over" dishes, that is, if they discover any such process of evolution in what is set before them. The clever housewife, therefore, when such economies are necessary, obliterates if possible every trace of the tibia's connection with any preceding vintage. If roast beef and joints are easily managed; but the smaller odds and ends that from time to time are available prove a far more difficult matter. Veal and other cutlets may be warmed in the oven in a buttered dish covered with a buttered paper, care being taken that they do not get dry. They can be served with a white butter sauce, in which plenty of finely-chopped parsley appears, or with the following savory sauce poured round them: Melt an ounce of butter in an enamelled saucepan, adding a very small quantity of minced onion, and stir with a spoonful of flour, moisten gradually with some good stock, stirring briskly over the fire till the right thickness is obtained; add a teaspoonful of made mustard, a teaspoonful of vinegar, and a pinch of salt, if required.

Cutlets may also appear again (allowing a day between their first and second appearance) thus: Dip them in beaten eggs and roll them in bread crumbs mixed with finely-chopped parsley and onion and a seasoning of pepper and salt; then fry quickly in boiling fat, drain, and serve accompanied by tomato or some other piquant sauce.

The remains of steak, whether plainly cooked or otherwise, are capable of re-appearing in different garbs. If merely broiled, and there is enough left, it can readily be stewed, or if previously stewed or boiled it can be passed through the mincing machine and will serve all purposes for which a mince is required. I recently converted a remnant of beefsteak pudding into a potato pie with a very satisfactory result. It was chopped up, crust and all, put in a pie dish with a little good gravy, covered with smoothly-mashed potato, and baked. It made a very nice homely luncheon dish. Meat from a beefsteak pie may also be restewed in a pie dish with layers of sliced tomatoes, the top being thickly strewn with bread crumbs and flakes of butter before it is put into the oven.

A small end of curry may be utilized for a breakfast dish as follows: Pound it in a mortar after adding a teaspoonful of French mustard, and then have it warmed up in a saucepan with a little butter and served on hot buttered toast, the top being sprinkled with hot browned crumbs.

Another appetizing little breakfast dish may be made from any stewed kidneys that are left over. They should be pounded thoroughly in a mortar with a little butter, seasoned with pepper, salt and cayenne, and after being made quite hot with some butter, spread on rounds of buttered toast, with a scattering of browned crumbs on top.

Remains of left poultry or game can easily be worked up into dainty entrees. Remnants too small for these may be pounded in a mortar with a little butter and a tiny piece of ham or tongue, and seasoned with pepper, salt or cayenne. The mixture may then be warmed in a lined saucepan with butter, and, when hot, a teaspoonful of Worcester sauce added; spread on slices of hot buttered toast, with a garnish of brown bread crumbs; this should make a very little breakfast or supper dish. Any remains, such as the above, may be minced, seasoned highly, and moistened with a little white butter sauce and heated in little fireproof scolloped shells.

EDYTHE BLAYNE.



THE FAMOUS QUARTET—THURLOW WEED, JAMES GORDON BENNETT, SR., HENRY RAYMOND, HORACE GREELEY.

Pierce by his sarcastic sallies against the Weed candidate, Gen. Scott, to whom he gave the sobriquet of "Old Fuss and Feathers," that disadvantageously clung to him through his disastrous campaign. But in 1856, when Pierce desired nomination, Mr. Bennett turned against him and practically unmade him, while strongly favoring Buchanan in his then powerful newspaper, the New York Herald.

Horace Greeley shared with Mr. Weed the making of Harrison in 1840, of Taylor in 1848, and of Lincoln in 1860, but sadly failed in 1872 in his endeavors to unmake President Grant in a second term.

Henry J. Raymond had his full share in the making of Gen. Scott and Fremont candidates, and in the making of Lincoln after he received, against Raymond's influence, the nomination—and also of Gen. Grant in his first term. When Mr. Weed and a large section of the party of Andrew Johnson deserted him, Mr. Raymond's pen was that President's support in what might be termed his remarking. But Mr. Raymond, unlike the other three of the quartette, never had a share of unmaking any President.

FOUNDING OF FOUR GREAT METROPOLITAN DAILIES.

Although all of this famous editorial quartette are dead, each lives to a marked extent in the journals that each founded—the Albany Evening Journal, the New York Herald, the New York Tribune and the New York Times. It was my good fortune to know, personally, all of them; to have been on intimate terms with three of them.

Mr. Bennett was a native Scot; Mr. Greeley took birth among the granite hills of New Hampshire; Mr. Weed under the shadows of the Catskill Mountains, about the time Rip Van Winkle was still sleeping there; and Mr. Ray-

mond the saying by any one quoting either paper was, "Bennett, or Weed, or Raymond, or Greeley, says so and so this morning."

New York City finally became the journalistic workshop of the entire quartette. The removal of it to Mr. Weed on purchase of the oldest daily newspaper in the State—the Commercial Advertiser—whose conservative history suited the conservative leanings of Mr. Weed in his declining years.

NON-ASSIMILATION OF THE GROUP.

Although one would surmise that cooperation in similar grooves of occupation might be calculated to draw the members of the quartette together in personal friendship, the singular feature was presented of their non-assimilation. Grant of his first term. When Mr. Weed and a large section of the party of Andrew Johnson deserted him, Mr. Raymond's pen was that President's support in what might be termed his remarking. But Mr. Raymond, unlike the other three of the quartette, never had a share of unmaking any President.

FRESH LITERATURE.

Picture of the Unseen. By Robert Barr, author of "The Mist of Alarms," "The Face and the Mask," etc., etc. (New York and London, Frederick A. Stokes Co.)

Who has not felt at times that he would like to lift the curtain of the unseen world and penetrate the mystery of being? How vainly we question as to the life of the future, the occupations, thoughts and the grasp of knowledge which those who have passed over to the infinite beyond possess. Have they passed beyond the ken of all the earth life which they shared, all knowledge of the loved ones left behind? Do the dead forget the love of this life, or are their spirits still warm with palpitating tenderness? Do they watch over us and come back to us unseen, influencing our thoughts and helping us to unfold the mysteries about us?

In the work before us, which is the story of a tragedy, the author pictures the life of the departed which he places very much upon the earth plane. The higher spiritual influences which surround it he does not portray. Moved by the same impulses which controlled them here, he sends his spirit back to earth to mingle unseen in its everyday affairs. A wish transports them with the rapidity of thought to whatever point they may desire. Consciousness is fully alive, and the man is unchanged save in the power of perceptible relation with the physical world. But it is a marvelous story of detective kind, the swift unraveling of crime, through human mediums, influenced by occult forces, and it holds the attention of the reader to the end. There is a touch of romance mingled with it, also, to enlist the sympathies of all lovers of "the old, old story" that will engage human hearts until the end of time.

Religious Literature.
BUDDHISM, Its History and Literature. By T. W. Rhys Davids, LL.D., Ph. D., Chairman of the Pali Text Society, Professor of Pali and Buddhist Literature, University of London, (New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

The great questions of religious truth must ever be of the highest importance to the human mind. There is somewhat of truth in all religious systems, and in this great work Mr. Davids has sought to throw light on religion generally, as well as to make clear and luminous what have been regarded as the mysteries of Buddhism. The writer makes plain the relation of Buddhism to earliest Hindu thought, and he has endeavored to show that it is really beautiful in the nobler ideals and grand personalities of the faith which he describes. The doctrines of Buddhism he has treated with scholarly ability, and he writes as one who knows whereof he speaks. Says a competent critic: "We do not know of any other work from which so fair and complete an account can be obtained of that wonderful religion which has so much in common with Christianity, and has numbered more adherents than any other religion in the world. It is written in an agreeable style, and with great knowledge of facts." But while there is much of high moral beauty in Buddhist teachings we see, in studying these pages, how far apart it is from the teachings of the Nazarene. As an illustration of the hopelessness which it presents to the mind, take the following from this interesting work: "In the first place, it is an essential doctrine, constantly insisted upon in this original Buddhist text, and still held, so far as I have been able to ascertain by all Buddhists, that there is nothing, either divine or human, either animal, vegetable, or material, which is permanent. There is no being—there is only a becoming. And this is true of the highest gods, as much as of the lowest material atom. . . . In every case, as soon as there is a beginning, there begins also that moment to be an ending."

Oh, the cheerlessness of it all! He who reads these pages will find even among the many beautiful phases presented, constant reason for thankfulness for a knowledge of the simpler and diviner truths of Christianity which are ours, which bring life and immortality to light in the gospel.

Magazines of the Month.
The *Irrigation Age* is a journal for the western section of the continent, and is an excellent exponent of irrigation and its kindred industries. Among the interesting contents of the present number are "Irrigation Trusts in Victoria," by Fred Campbell, C.E.; "The Proposed International Dam between the United States and Mexico," by A. Ditch Cleaner; by Joel Shonaker; "Irrigation and Subsoiling," by S. M. Emery. The issue is full of contributions of practical interest.

The *Progress of the World* is full of matters pertaining to today. The Republican Presidential nominees are discussed, and the platform of the St. Louis convention is given for future reference. Democratic prospects are considered, and "What the Prohibition Party is Doing" is vividly described. "The Labor Bill" comes in for its share of attention, and other great matters of importance are intelligently discussed.

The *Chatterbox* now comes filled with pleasant stories, delightful verse and charming illustrations such as will delight all the hearts of its young readers.

"The Treasure of the San Antonio," by Fox Russell, is full of stirring romance. The *Cornhill Magazine* presents its usual interesting features, among which we note "Burke, an Anniversary," by Goldwin Smith, D.C.L.; "Animal Helpers and Sewers," by C. J. Cornish, and "Black Ghosts," by Miss Mary Kingsley. The magazine is published in London, No. 15 Waterloo Place, and is a good type of English magazine literature.

Donahoe's Magazine in its leading article discusses in a communication by Congressman William Sulzer "Recent Legislation and Individual Rights." Prof. Stockton's finely-illustrated contribution on "Trinity College" contains much that is suggestive on universities in general, besides a complete survey of the special institution discussed from inside study. There are three excellent contributions of fiction by Mary F. M. Nixon, Alan Watts and Dr. Forbes Winslow, and much else of interest.

The *Bohemian* is fully illustrated, and its pages are full of good things. "The Silent Brotherhood," by John L. Carrington, will be read with much interest; "Baby Earth: A Tale of the First Aeon," is a well-written history of geologic ages; the fiction and the poetry of the number commend themselves to the reader.

The *American Journal of Sociology* will attract the attention of the thoughtful reader. Among the topics discussed and deserving of serious consideration are: "Peace Movement in Europe," by Frederick Essex; "The Swiss and Their Politics," by Jesse Macy; "The German Inland Mission," by Charles H. Henderson, and "Christian Sociology," by Shaler Mathews. The issue is an interesting one, and contains much food for thought.

The *Humanitarian* opens with an article from the pen of its editor, "Woman Suffrage in the United States," "The Suicide Justifiable Under Any Circumstances" is discussed by the Rev. Stewart D. Headlam, Paul Sudermann, Helen Mathers and Dr. Forbes Winslow. Some of the arguments of these writers are sound, others cannot be accepted as logically correct or worthy of acceptance.

Guntton's Magazine considers "The Republican Convention" in a clear and thoughtful manner; "Land Taxation in Japan," "Economic Effects of Tipping,"

which is worthy of consideration; "Theory of Economic Progress," "State Ownership of Railroads," and numerous other subjects of popular interest.

Books Received.
THE BATTLE OF THE STANDARDS. By James H. Teller, with introduction by Henry M. Teller. (Chicago: The Schulte Publishing Company.)
CHECKED THROUGH: Missing Trunk No. 17,580. By Richard Henry Sturge, author of "My Official Wife," "The Masked Venus," etc. (Chicago: New York: Rand, McNally & Co.)

LITERARY COMMENT.

Robert Burns.

"But yet the light that led astray
Was light from heaven."
(Literary News.) One hundred years have gone by since Robert Burns died on July 21, 1796, haunted to the last moment of consciousness by fears of the debtor's prison and despair for the future of his wife and children. Born January 25, 1733, his hard and unsuccessful struggle for the mere necessities of life was abandoned before he had numbered thirty-seven years.

Many biographies and many papers have been written to explain the short life and account for the outward, wayward way of Robert Burns, and the great army of poets have one and all told us of the great gift of poetry which was entrusted to his untutored keeping.

Thomas Moore was 7 years old when Burns was born. Byron was 6 years old when Burns died. Within forty years Ireland, Scotland and England had produced the three poets whose verse is always music.

Byron and Moore had great opportunities given them with the royal gift of genius. Burns had nothing but his native poetry, and all they failed to reach their highest possibilities; one and all they lacked the foundation of all greatness—the mastery of mental and physical self.

Earnest, impartial study of time, circumstances, and special qualities of organization would seem to lead to the opinion that Burns perhaps may be entitled to more lenient judgment than his Irish and English brother poets.

Carlyle has pointed out the great principle in which Burns excelled Byron and Moore—his serenity, his indubitable air of truth. In his criticism of Lockhart's "Life of Burns," now generally recognized as the best summary of the weakness and strength of Burns as a man and poet, Carlyle says: "Here are no fabulous woes or joys; no hollow, fantastic sentimentalities; no wire-drawn repinings, either in thought or feeling; the passion that is traced before us has glowed in a living heart; the opinion he utters has risen in his own understanding and been a light to his own steps. He does not write from hearsay, but from sight and experience; it is the scenes that he has lived and labored amidst that he describes; those scenes, rude and humble as they are, have kindled beautiful emotions in his soul, noble thoughts and definite resolves; and he speaks forth what is in him, not from any outward call or vanity or of interest, but because his heart is too full to be silent. He speaks it in such melody and modulation as he can, 'in homely, rustic jingle,' but it is his own and genuine. This is the grand secret for finding readers and retaining them; let him who would move and convince others be first moved and convinced himself."

"This may appear a very simple principle, and one which Burns had little merit in discovering. Byron was no common man, yet if we examine his poetry with this view, we shall find it far from faultless. Generally speaking we should say that it is not true. Perhaps 'Don Juan,' especially the latter part of it, is the only thing approaching to a sincere work he ever wrote, the only work where he showed himself in any measure as he was, and seemed so intent upon his subject as, for moments, to forget himself. We recollect no poet of Burns's susceptibility—who comes before us from the first, and abides with us to the last with such a total want of affectation. He is an honest man and an honest writer. In his successes and his failures, in his greatness and his littleness, he is ever clear, simple, true and glittering in his own right. It is the poetry of Burns to which we allude."

A celebration of the centenary of his death in loving memory of Burns will attract many this year to Scotland, where, in the places which Burns made famous, there will be elaborate ceremonies. At Edinburgh and Glasgow, especially, there will be programmes of memorial exercises that will include literary, musical and convivial features. By many men of many minds will be retold the well-known story of the poet's birth at Ayr on January 25, 1733, of his childhood, in which he absorbed from his mother the Scotch songs and traditions which he was to preserve for all time for all people; of his youth, when, in spite of hard physical toil, he was "the gayest, brightest, most fantastic, fascinating being to be found in the world," and of his few short years of manhood, when he struggled for daily bread at the most unpoetic, most ungenial work of an excise customs collector. Perhaps some kindred spirit may give some new reading to the sad story of uncontrolled emotions, desires, and tastes, which undermined physical health, and perhaps some kindred spirit may give some new reading to the sad story of uncontrolled emotions, desires, and tastes, which undermined physical health, and perhaps some kindred spirit may give some new reading to the sad story of uncontrolled emotions, desires, and tastes, which undermined physical health.

The heresies toward the established church, the bias, sometimes very rough handling, of its representatives cannot shock as they did a century ago, when they were of such fatal import in Burns's history. In the beautiful city of Edinburgh it will, no doubt, be told how Burns came to Edinburgh after the publication of a few poems had saved him from immediate ruin and exile to the West Indies. If only here he could have found a friend who could have comprehended the temptations of his nature, and from whom he would have accepted restraint and correction. His exuberant, unbridled nature needed guidance. Coming from almost absolute want into the society for which he had hungered, feted as a poet, and even more as a prodigy, what wonder that the young plowman, whose passionate, pleasure-loving, artistic nature had been thus far starved, should plunge into dissipation and excess. When all has again been told, all excuses made, all inconsistencies accounted for, Burns will remain to those who love him what he has been for 100 years—a great national poet and a man whose many-sided character brought him much joy and more sorrow.

"The Boy Poet of the East End."
(The Westminster Budget, June 12, 1896.) A remarkable article under the title "The Boy Poet of the East End," occupied nearly two pages of our contemporary, London, last week. Who, the reader will ask, is this boy-poet, and why should all this fuss about him? Is he likely to all this fuss about him? One morning to find himself famous? That is a matter which must be left to those who have agents, as will be seen—to show. The boy poet, whose name is 15, is named Edmund Curtis. He left a board school at 13 and is now engaged in the ungenial drudgery of a Silvertown rubber factory. Our hopes that some Maecenas might be found to rescue him from this soulless toil, to educate him, to give him chance

of sooner, above all, it is to be hoped that the patron will have patience to await the results which might naturally be expected. Now for a taste of young Edmund's quality.

"THOUGHTS IN A CHURCHYARD."

"One pleasant summer day my footsteps wandered
Into the ancient churchyard where the dead
Were sleeping calmly. Knowing not, I pondered
So sadly o'er each melancholy bed,
Thinking how life and love are quickly sundered,
And how all joys and passions soon are fled,
How even I, whose foot above them pressed,
Must also die, and be, like them, at rest."

"And how 'tis few short years till life is ended;
Some days of laughter, some of weary pain,
The gay ones say, it was for mirth intended;
To be so thoughtful means to live in vain,
But though that be, 'tis bitterly defended,
Man looks to death, then sighs for life again,
Old men look back again, and say 'twas glad-
Think on its joys, but oft forget its sadness."

"And whether, when we die, we find a heaven
Of sweet contentment where there is no sorrow,
Or having passed away are only given
Poor clay to clay, from which in some far
The embodied soul shall once again be driven,
Death is still death, a subtle pain to bur-
row
Deep in the living heart to end its beating,
And make cold clay where passions were wont to beat."

Obviously Curtis had to be interviewed. But how to do it. Name—Edmund Curtis; only ascertainable address—a Silvertown rubber factory, it seemed a hopeless case. But a inquiry in the neighborhood, revealed

"there are two or three miles of factories in Silvertown, a village, in fact, the venturesome, and, as it proved, I ran my youthful quarry to earth at the first attempt."

"Yes, we always hear of Curtis here," said the good-tempered time-keeper at the door, "but I don't know if he is the one you want. Does he write poetry? I find he does, but he can't say for certain. I know he's lost a good deal of time lately. Yes, I dare say that's so, but I'll call him down for you."

Whereupon Curtis presently appeared and the timekeeper proved correct. This was in truth the youthful bard, a bright-faced, intelligent-looking lad—he is still a mere boy—with frank, gray eyes and a smooth, fair skin, dressed just as he had left his work, with coat off, his shirt sleeves rolled up, his hands grimed with toll, and an apron tied about him. He guessed at once the cause of his being called, and then, as he heard Curtis's name, he said, "It is very kind of people to take so much interest in me"—and with that the poor lad almost broke down as he tried to express the gratitude he feels toward his helpers.

And then, in answer to a few hurried questions—for I dared not keep him long lest he should lose still more of that precious commodity which the kindly time-keeper had referred to—he went on to tell me something of his history and antecedents. He had not always belonged to the factory-worker class, it appeared; but his father, who was a mechanical draughtsman, had come down in the world, and so he had to take it. It is to be hoped the young poet will be helped wisely.

Literary Notes.
Miss Gertrude Smith, author of "The Arabella and Araminta Stories" and "Dedora Heywood," is spending the summer in California, visiting her native State for the first time since childhood. She has lately been the guest of Mrs. Margaret Collier Graham, author of "Fables from the Frodoille."

An aunt of S. R. Crockett, the Scotch writer, residing in Springfield, O., says that in his boyhood he was willing to make any sacrifice for books, and saved every penny with that object in view. As he grew older, he would spend days upon the hills studying the landscapes he would portray with his pen, and writing to gain greater grace and facility.

Philip the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, paid in 1373 3 frs., or about \$6, to Almut Arnaut, Berlin, for writing and illuminating the *Secret Desir* in verse, or about \$8 or our money, for an almanac to Robert, in Paris. His "Chronique des Rois de France," written by Henriot Garnier Breton, cost him 72 frs., or about \$105 of our money.

Hebrew typesetters, instead of using sticks in which to set the type, place the characters letter by letter on a sheet of paper similar to that used by daily newspapers. Everything is typed down. The compositor lays the galley on the case before him with the closed end from him and then picks up the type one at a time and arranges them in line. The workmen perform their tasks rapidly.

Efforts are to be made to have the splendid library of the late Ernest Renan disposed of as a whole, and not sold by auction. The oriental and biblical collection is unsurpassed in value, and contains about 3000 valuable books. Renan was not a bibliophile, and used his books as tools rather than for their own sake. He loved them, however, all the companions of his studies, and often expressed the hope that they should not be dispersed after his death, which would, indeed, be a great pity.

Rudyard Kipling is now putting the last touches of a 50,000-word novel dealing with the Gloucester fishermen and their life on the Grand Banks. It is written from the point of view of a Canadian in character, and in its plot seafaring and adventurous. It breaks entirely new ground, and is "Can-Can's Courageous." There has been a lively competition for serial rights of "Captains Courageous." They have been secured by the S. S. McClure Co., of publication in the novel number of McClure's Magazine.

BILLY, THE CANDIDATE.
The Democratic leaders have assembled and adjourned.

And from the Windy City's Coliseum, have returned.

To people hamlets, scattered from the Golden Gate to Maine;

Some satisfied and happy; others trying to explain.

The course events have taken in their parted party meet.

And how the ridley silver plank got nailed under their feet.

'Tis true, without surprising, that a little verbal gall,

Could raise such mighty furor in that hot convention hall.

Yet when Billy Bryan finished and retired with a bow,

While mopping pearls of water from his young Nebraska brow,

With presence made magnetic by a gift, hypnotic speech;

He'd mustered strength to boost him toward the "Presidential" peak."

Now William Jennings Bryan, who you said, in sentence bold:

"We'll never crucify our party on a cross of gold!"

You too, so learned in epigrams and aphoristic skill,

Who fain would mix free silver with the socialist's pill;

We're much afraid you'll find that little "Presidential" peak"

About November, Billy, far beyond your eager reach.

A. M. D.
Pomona, July 12.



Perhaps the "New Woman" will be a stronger woman than the old one. Certainly, fresh air and the right exercise will do much for her. Fresh air is a great restorative, exercise a great nerve tonic if a woman be in condition to take it. A healthy woman can avoid disease. She can avoid the seemingly almost inevitable "weakness" of her sex, she pursues the proper hygienic methods. The same methods will not cure her if she be already sick. Taken under medical direction, in connection with the right medicine, they will help effect a cure. No woman who suffers at all from so-called "female weakness" should attempt athletics of any sort. She should first put herself into possession of strong and hearty health by taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. After she is thoroughly well, exercise and diversion will help to keep her well. The cure should come first. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is designed and recommended for only the one thing. It acts directly upon one set of organs. No matter what is the matter with them, it will cure it. It will not cure anything else. It is a wholesome tonic, an invigorating nerve, or nerve-food as well as a healing medicine. The thousands of perfectly well women have found that by taking it regularly during the period of pregnancy, the danger and pain of parturition were much lessened, and in many cases, almost entirely obviated.

In every American household, there should be a copy of Dr. Pierce's great work, "Common Sense Medical Advice," 300 pages, illustrated. One copy free to any address on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps, or pay for mailing only. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

"CHIMMIE" RYAN'S CAMPAIGN SONG.

While the reporter was in the midst of a pile of copy he was suddenly interrupted by a strange voice at his elbow, exclaiming: "Say, is youse de political editor?"

"I've got a pome here, called 'Chimmie' de Man, what I want youse to publish. Me name's Chimmie Ryan. I'd got her sooner on'y de dog at Saugus gin me ten days' rest; but anyhow I'm here and so's me pome. Dis is de way to sing it," and he rattled off the following verses to the air of "Huckleberry Do."

Of all de men of great renown
Dat would take Grover's place,
Den's only one wat can be foun'
Dese really is de case.

Some 'tinks his sign begins wid B,
But Hully gee! der wrong.
If youse'd know de man for me
Jus' listen to dis song.

His name is spelt wid a cap M,
His name is spelt wid a cap M,
Come down in de world, and so he had
He'll swipe de Presidential gon.

While Bryan chews his cud,
Den its hurray fer McKinley,
He's de man what's goin' to gin ye
Guys a chanst ter make de necessary price.

For as soon as he's elected,
Free trade'll be dissected,
An' den dey'll take protection off de ice.

Wen to de polls youse make yer tracks,
Jus' hear dese words in mine
If youse'd make de proper crack
An' youse aint silver blin'.

We'll give white metal's candidate
De marble heart, and soy!
We'll ship to de States a plate
De nation's glassy eye.

Now, my advice is on de dead,
McKinley is de man
What will be at dis country's head
Despite de silver ban'.

Den its hurray fer McKinley,
He's de man what's goin' to gin ye
Guys a chanst ter make de necessary price.
For as soon as he's elected,

Free trade'll be dissected,
An' den dey'll take protection off de ice.

Some 'tinks because Nebraska's gent
Knows how to make a shout,
Dat he will be our President,
While Mac goes up de spout;

Some alley simlar to Fount used by daily newspapers.
Everything is typed down.
The compositor lays the galley on the case before him with the closed end from him and then picks up the type one at a time and arranges them in line. The workmen perform their tasks rapidly.

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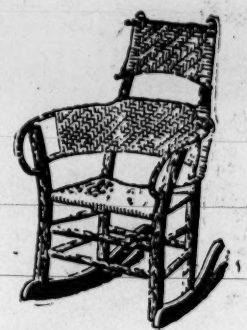
Andrew Jackson,



Chairs \$3 and up.

Hickory Chairs,

Such as Jackson used. The demand comes from the middle-aged men and women, who have seen them in their youth, and has led to the starting of a factory in the South for the making of these chairs. The bottoms and backs of the chairs are split from the inner bark of the hickory, while the posts and stretchers are of young hickory with the bark on it. They are delightfully rustic, stand all sorts of weather and wear, and will last a hundred years. We have them in several shapes, both chairs and rockers.



Rockers \$3.50 and up.

LOS ANGELES FURNITURE CO.,
225-227-229 South Broadway.

300,000 Inebriates

who were beyond all human

help, as was supposed, have profited by the Keeley Treatment and today are useful citizens. Ask any one of them, you know at least one, what they think of the treatment. What better proof could you want? Surely you are no exception to the rule, you will take it as they

Took It.

The Keeley Institute,
Cor. N. Main and Commercial Sts.,
Over Farmers' and Merchants' Bank.

If it come from The Red Front it's the Best.

You don't want Cheap Groceries.
You may want Groceries Cheap.

That's Different.

We do sell CHEAP, because we sell for

CASH ONLY...

Try our Trophy Flour, a first-class family flour, every sack guaranteed, per sack only \$1.00
or we have a very nice Fruit Jelly in 2 lb. tins, assorted, per tin 10c
Same jelly in 30 lb. wooden pails, each 1.25
Good Rice 25c
10 lbs 25c
Lady Washington Beans, 10 lbs 25c
Pink Beans, 10 lbs 25c

We carry a full line of Fruit Jars and Jelly Glasses. We make a specialty of camping orders, and wish to call your attention to the fact that we deliver orders to the amount of \$5 or over to all the beaches and Catalina Island.

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245 S. Main St. Phone 276.

TO BUILDERS AND ARCHITECTS.

We guarantee to heat and ventilate any ordinary sized house from 6 to 8 rooms with one of

PHILLIPS' SANITARY GRATES.

Used extensively in British Columbia and the North. It will pay to investigate.

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All Medicines at Cut Rates.

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NICOLL'S Latest Styles just arrived. Suitings and Trousering. Garments made to order from \$5.00 to \$50.00

NICOLL The Tailor,
134 S. Spring St.

\$5 — PER MONTH — \$5

Medicines Free.

Dr. Shores Cures Catarrh,
Radies Block, First and Broadway.

Go and See Dr. Shores's Patients.

Every week Dr. Shores presents irrefragable evidence in the statements of home people that he is curing the sick. Dr. Shores gives names and addresses of patients who have been successfully treated, and invites you to call on them. They will tell you that Dr. Shores's improved treatment for catarrh and chronic diseases cured them, and will cure you. During his two years' practice in Southern California Dr. Shores has been able to master our peculiar climatic conditions, and their effect on disease. This fact, combined with Dr. Shores's ripe experience resulting from the treatment of thousands of patients, accounts for his marvelous success. Dr. Shores is daily curing scores of home people whom you know, and can find. If you are sick come and see him. It costs nothing for a consultation.

A Good Guarantee.

Naturally the first question asked by the sick when offered a written guarantee is, "Is the offer made by responsible parties?" The written guarantee offered by Dr. Shores is backed by two years' successful practice in Southern California, and is made by Dr. Shores in absolute good faith. The DR. SHORES COMPANY is incorporated, and is composed of business men of Los Angeles. No figureheads in this company. As to the honesty and reliability of the DR. A. J. SHORES COMPANY, it might be well to mention its directors: DR. A. J. SHORES, President. GEN. C. C. ALLEN, Vice-President. MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, Treas. HON. WM. BOSBYSHILL, Director. WALTER ROSE, Director. M. M. OGDEN, Director.

It costs you nothing to consult with Dr. Shores.

DR. SHORES CURING HOME PEOPLE.

All Southern California Talking About Dr. Shores's Expert Skill in Healing the Sick--His Two Years' Practice Here, and the Testimony of Thousands of People You Know and Can Find, Tell the Eloquent Story of Dr. Shores's Success.

Free Trial Treat- ment.

So confident is Dr. Shores that he can cure Catarrh and Chronic Diseases, even in its worst forms, that a cordial invitation is extended to all persons suffering from this disease, or from cough, asthma, or any lung trouble, to call at his office in the Redick Block for a free examination and a free trial local treatment.

Mr. A. N. Canfield, who resides at No. 45 Union Street, Pasadena, says: "I have been a sufferer from epilepsy for 15 years, and had been treated by the most prominent physicians of New York, but without relief. Since I began treatment with Dr. Shores I have improved wonderfully, and am happy to say that I am on the high road to a rapid recovery. I gladly and heartily recommend all sufferers to call on Dr. Shores."

\$5 A Month for All Diseases. Medicines Free. \$5

DR. A. J. SHORES CO.,

Redick Block, First and Broadway. Office Hours--9 until 5 p.m.; Evenings, 7 to 8; Sundays, 10 until 12 noon.

Dr. Shores's Guarantee Backed by Responsible Men.

Home Folks Successfully Treated by Dr. Shores

Dr. Shores's Written Guarantee.

It is Extended Until Further Notice in Response to Many Entreaties from the Sick.



MRS. E. R. WALLER
144 Peoria street,
Pasadena.

Many sick people ask the question: "Doctor, How Long Will It Take to Cure Me, And How Much Will It Cost?"

Dr. Shores is so confident of the absolute merit of his treatment, and its healing power, that he has crystallized his reply to this query into *A Plain Business Proposition To The Sick*. Dr. Shores will give to each patient on payment of \$15, *A Written Guarantee* to treat all cases of Catarrh and curable chronic diseases, and furnish all medicines, care and attention until cured.

This means for \$15 Dr. Shores must treat you and furnish all medicines until cured.

Now understand, you can treat for all Catarrh and chronic diseases with Dr. Shores for the small fee of \$5.00 per month, all medicines and treatment included, or you can accept this special guarantee offer made until further notice, *Owing to Favorable Climatic Conditions*, and for \$15 receive a written guarantee, duly attested by Dr. A. J. Shores Co., incorporated, and be treated until cured, and medicines, care and attention included. *Hundreds are now taking advantage of this generous offer.*

An Invitation to the Sick.

Dr. Shores today asks all who are sick to call on his patients, whose names and addresses are given. They will tell you what Dr. Shores's treatment has done for them.

Home People Speak for Dr. Shores.

Our Home Treatment Cures.

Every mail brings scores of letters telling of the splendid cures effected by Dr. Shores's Perfect Home Treatment. It cures others and will cure you. Send for Dr. Shores's new symptom list.



MISS HATTIE R. DAVIES,
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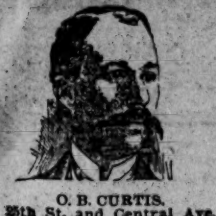
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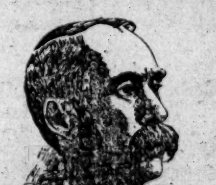
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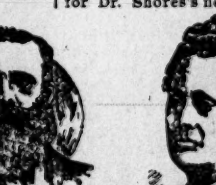
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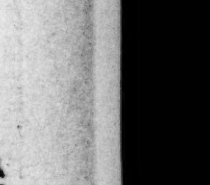
JAS. H. WHITE,
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Actor D. FRAWLEY,
San Francisco.



DOZIER LEWIS,
El Rio.

RACE ON THE LAKES

The Coming Match Between the Vencedor and the Canada.

Great Contest Between the Canadian and American Yachts.

It is to occur on Lake Erie in August, and promises to be the National Event of the Season. Description of the Boats.

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)

Eighty odd years ago, old Lake Erie witnessed a contest between American and British ships, and the fight, though brief, made history very rapidly. This season will see another fight for supremacy on the same waters, and although it will be waged by the descendants of the victors, the contestants, to speak broadly, of the contestants earlier in the century, no powder will be burned except for saluting purposes, and the contest will be one of seamanship only.

Early this year the Lincoln Park Yacht Club of Chicago, filled with patriotic enthusiasm, issued a challenge to the yachtsmen of Canada. The challenge was couched in the usual phrases, and only stipulated that the race should be sailed in neutral waters. The Royal Canadian Yacht Club of Toronto decided to accept and defend for Canada. This club is one of the best known of the world, and is probably the best representative organization of "Corinthians" on the Canadian side of the Great Lakes. The club resolved to have the best boat that could be had for the purpose, and J. Fife, Jr., of Fife, Scotland, was commissioned to design the new boat and personally superintend the construction of her frames.

The challenging club immediately placed an order with the Racine Boat Manufacturing Company of Racine and Pockel was given orders to design a boat, that should not only be up to date, but a trifle in advance of the present lines of progress in cutter construction.

Then began a contest between the cities on the Great Lakes for the honor of furnishing the course on which the race is to be sailed. Municipal wire-pullers with yachting tendencies at once began to secure influence with the committee, and the race was well advertised before either boat began to take shape on the ways. Toledo finally outbid the other cities that put in claims, and the dates were arranged to be sailed off that port beginning August 24, 1896. The course is an ideal one, and has seen many exciting finishes in the contests waged by the local yacht clubs and by the representatives of other cities which have been drawn to the large open regatta frequently held off Toledo. The course begins some four miles off the historic Turtle Light, and will be a triangular one, with nine miles to each leg for one of the races, and a straightaway course and return of the same length for the second day. The winning boat must secure two out of the three races and if the matter is not settled on the second day, the final course will be arranged by mutual agreement.

As there is no international race on salt water this year, the coming races will be the national event of the season. Thousands of people will be on hand for the contest the Canadians

especially showing the greatest interest in the event. The races will appeal to the average sightseer more than did the Defender-Valkyrie races of last season, for the reason that the fresh-water races will be sailed by amateurs and not by professional sailors. Commodore E. C. Harriman of the Lincoln Park Yacht Club will be the skipper of the American boat and Commodore A. E. Millus Jarvis, president of the (Canadian) Lake Yachting Association and rear commodore of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, will command the Canadian defender.

The fact is not generally known, that it means a trifle more to be a skipper on the lakes than it does on salt water. The ocean is not liable to the sudden squalls that frequently appear without a moment's warning on the lakes, and a "white squall" while it may only last a few minutes, will severely try the seamanship of any sailor. More than that, Lake Erie is so shallow that a heavy sea may be kicked up by a wind that would scarcely ruffle the placid bosom of the Atlantic.

Both boats were launched late last month and each has had a trial race. The American boat, which has been named Vencedor, entered the Milwaukee races on July 4, but the contest was most unsatisfactory, and the public had no opportunity to judge of her mettle. The day was extremely foggy, and the Vencedor, like several other contestants, failed to distinguish between the buoys and was disqualified. Her rival, which is called the Canada, has sailed a race with the Zelmia, in which the defender was defeated. This has not worried the Canadians, apparently, so there may be two reasons for the defeat. In the first place, British and Canadian sportsmen never do any bragging before a big event. In fact, they prefer to have their horse or their boat somewhat underrated. It is not likely that they wished to win. Another reason, and probably a better one, is the fact that the Canada was sailing under a borrowed suit of canvas; a makeshift, in fact, which would scarcely before the cutter an opportunity to show her worth. While she will do with her own special sails remains to be seen. It may be remarked, in passing, that the famous London sail-makers, Ratsey & Laphorne, supply the sails. Ratsey, it will be remembered, was asked to fit out the Defender of last year, and he refused with a burst of patriotic enthusiasm that seemed very funny to Americans. He was also the man who first hinted to Dunraven that the Defender's crew might be juggling with shifting ballast, and it was his innuendoes that started the noble Dunraven on his unfortunate series of protests and recriminations. One thing, at least, is certain. Fife never built a bad boat, and he is not likely to have made a failure of the Canada.

As for Pockel, he is not so well known as a quantity as a boat-builder. Still, he is by no means a tyro. He was for nine years in the employ of the Herreshoffs, and was recognized by them as the best designer of yachts in the world. He has had the record-breakers put out by his famous employers, and is a graduate of the Danish Royal Naval Academy at Copenhagen. He is recognized as a naval architect and engineer of the highest grade. He may, therefore, be expected to produce something equal, if not, in design, superior to anything that the Herreshoffs have yet built.

The Canada has been built with an eye to speed only. She does not possess the comforts of a cruiser, either in appointments or room. Every ounce of superfluous weight has been dispensed with, and cabin room has been ruthlessly sacrificed to gain the desired point of speed. While not a distinct fin-keel, she carries eight tons of lead on her keel, which has been cast very low on the bottom, so as to place the center of gravity as low as possible. The lead is attached by wood and steel bolts, instead of the steel plate

usually used in this style of construction. The boat proper, from the water line amidship to the steel straps across the keel frame, only draws three feet while the balance of her eight-foot draught is made up of the dead wood and lead. The designer expects this to materially decrease her time in stays. This naturally reduces the head room below decks, giving her only four feet six inches clear in the cabin. The boat is planked with one and one-sixteenths white oak. A novel method of caulking is used. T-shaped depressions were grooved into the center of the planking. These were then filled with cotton. The edges were brought together and fastened to the frames. When the boat resented the water the swell of the wood brought the shaped depressions back to place, the surfaces of cotton were pressed against each other with great force, and a perfect water-tight joint was effected. While outside the surface is so smooth and the edges of the planking so close together that even before painting and giving a hard place could be found where the point of a knife could be inserted between the planks. She is painted up to the water line with a white enamel paint imported from England, which gives a surface like the top of a piano. This is the same paint that was used on the last Valkyrie, and is known as Japanese enamel. The iron work for her deck, bowsprit, cranes, boom ends, masthead, deck crossheads, scales for topsail yards and buoys, is the perfection of lightness, strength and finish. Her boom and topmast are hollow and as light as possible, and the strain that will be put upon them. Peak, throat and other halliards are of soft and pliant wire, such as is now commonly used on big yachts. They will run over small galvanized steel blocks with brass sheaves. The masthead is eight feet long, and a strut is fitted to the fore side of the mast below the hounds, serving the double purpose of counteracting the great strain of the peak halliards and giving a better support to the jib halliards. A dolphin striker will be fitted to give drift to the bowsprit.

The design and construction of the boat demonstrate that the Canadians are out for the purse and honors of this race, if it is possible to secure them. The boat will be used after the races are finished. It is a question whether she will prove a heavy weather boat. In ordinary August weather she should make a good showing, and it looks as though the Vencedor would have her hands full to carry off the race. The Canada's frames were made in Scotland, but the actual work of construction was done at Oakville, near Toronto. Above the water line she is painted black, livened by a gold streak from her taffrail to the whiskers. On the starboard bow is painted the coat-of-arms of Canada in natural colors, while the port bow bears the likeness of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club's burgee.

Vencedor is a true type of fin keel, and also carries eight tons of lead below the water. She is modeled after the style of the Defender, and those who have had an opportunity for comparing her lines with those of the Canada say that she is superior in the matter of wetted surfaces, and has a much cleaner run than the Defender. The Canada agrees that Fife has not adopted the latest ideas in cutting away the underbody, and that the Canadian boat will have more water under her keel than the American boat.

Vencedor will have the same beautiful mahogany finish that was so much admired on the Defender. Her name is Spanish for "Conqueror," and it is the hope of every good American that she will not belie her proud title.

W. H. PORTER.

"English as She Is Spoken." (River Enterprise) Bryan is now being accused of the offense of appearing as a young man. His accusers, of course, have never been suspected of such a breach of good citizenship.

THE CANDIDATE.

A Chapter on Maine Proper Names, as They Are Spelt.

(Contributed to Fresno Republican.) The Democratic editor sat at his desk in his elegant boudoir. Great wrinkles corrugated his lofty brow. Ever and anon he ran his fingers through what was left of his hair. He was thinking. The massive brain was in operation. Finally he drew nearer to his desk, and wrote as follows:

"In selecting its candidate for the Vice-Presidency the Democratic party has acted with that excellent judgment which characterizes its every deed. A man of the people, widely known, thoroughly respected and generally loved, Mr. Seawall."

"Bill, how do you spell Seawall's name?" he asked of the foreman, who had just come in.

"Tain't," said the business manager. "I saw it yesterday in the Clarion. It's French. S-e-a-w-e-l-l."

"I thought it was S-e-a-w-e-l-l," said the office boy.

"What in thunder do you know about it?" scornfully inquired the new reporter. "It's S-e-a-w-e-l-l."

"Oh, rats! It's--" But the Democratic editor turned away, and the matter was dropped. "In selecting its candidate for the Vice-Presidency the Democratic party has acted with that excellent judgment which characterizes its every deed. A man of the people, widely known, thoroughly respected and generally loved, that a Vice-Presidential candidate should be. Equally broad-minded and generous-hearted, to know the Vice-Presidential candidate is to respect him. Of all the Vice-Presidential candidates of the Democratic party in the past, probably there was not a Vice-Presidential candidate to equal this Vice-Presidential candidate. Lured by the sound of his magic name, the men of the party will flock to him in masses. Hurrah for the Vice-Presidential candidate!"

"There is more than one way to skin a cat," said the editor to himself after he had done writing. "I suppose that I'll get onto his name later in the campaign. I wonder what in thunder it is. Everybody spells it differently. I'd send him a marked copy of the editorial if I knew how to address it."

And then the editor knocked off for the day.

Blue Gum Fuel. H. Meacham of Petaluma gives the following figures in regard to the product of a grove of blue gums, in the Pacific Rural Press:

"Ten rods less than half an acre of blue gum planted fifteen years ago, made 142 cords. The cutting cost \$1.25 per cord, which sells for \$3 on the ground, netting \$1.75. By allowing four saplings to start out from the stump, these will in six years be sixty feet or more high and six inches through, or larger, and you have another crop that will average \$35 or \$100 per acre for the second and succeeding terms of years. Mr. Meacham has over 50,000 trees. He says the blue gum is the best of wood, and should be cut in December after the frost stops the flow of sap."

These figures are not very clear in regard to the second cutting. It is not plain whether the amount named is net or gross, or whether it refers to the six years, or to each year of the six. If the latter, it would be very high; if the former it would be rather low. The Times will be pleased to receive statistics from owners of eucalyptus groves in Southern California, showing what their experience has been.



Ghirardelli's COCOA

makes puny children stout and hearty.

It makes the dull and listless active and sparkling with life and animal spirits.

It is for all who want health, strength, steady nerves and a cheerful disposition.

Better to drink and more easily digested than plain milk.

Being the BEST it is a target for the substituter. Insist on

GHIRARDELLI'S

Why Do People Grow Bald?

Simply because



Dandruff is caused by a congested scalp which causes the glands and the result is the hair turns gray, dies and falls. Cobb's Celebrated Hair Tonic cleans the scalp, opens up glands, stimulates the hair follicles and brings the hair back with its original color in three months. All without one grain of poisonous matter. Manufactured by A. COBB & CO. For Sale by all Druggists.

Tomorrow's Temptations To Traders

Sheriff's
Released
Sale of
Bankrupt
Dry Goods

AND
In Table Linens
TOWELS AND NAPKINS

Every article at less than maker's cost.

TOWELS cut to the lowest notch.

| | | | |
|--|-----|---|--------|
| Fine Linen Towels, worth 10c; cut to..... | 5c | Fine Linen Huckabach Towels, 24 by 46-inch size, worth 35c; cut to..... | 21c |
| Linen Huckabach Towels, worth 15c; cut to..... | 10c | Satin Damask Towels, fringed and lace worked, worth 40c; cut to..... | 25c |
| Fine Satin Damask Towels, fringed and ruffled, worth 35c; cut to..... | 15c | Extra Fine Satin Damask Towels, worth 50c; cut to..... | 35c |
| Next to nothing prices on NAPKINS. | | | |
| Fine Linen Napkins, 1/2 size, worth 75c per dozen, cut to..... | 50c | Extra fine Linen Napkins, 1/2 size, worth \$1.50 per doz., cut to..... | \$1.00 |
| Fine Linen Napkins, colored borders and fringed, worth 75c per dozen, cut to..... | 50c | Pure Irish Linen Napkins, 1/2 size, worth \$2.75 per doz., cut to..... | \$1.25 |
| Large size Napkins, colored borders and fringed, worth \$1.25 per dozen, cut to..... | 75c | Extra fine Linen Napkins, 1/2 size, worth \$2.50 per doz., cut to..... | \$1.50 |

TABLE LINENS at tempting prices.

| | | | |
|---|-----|--|-----|
| Turkey Red Table Linen, 60-inch wide, worth 85c per yard; cut to..... | 21c | 60-inch Bleached Damask Table Linen, worth 85c per yard; cut to..... | 42c |
| Heavy Scarlet Table Linen, worth 80c per yard; cut to..... | 25c | 66-inch Bleached Table Linen, worth 75c per yard; cut to..... | 50c |
| Bleached Table Linens, worth 60c per yard; cut to..... | 25c | 60-inch Turkey Red Table Linen, worth \$1 per yard; cut to..... | 65c |
| Soft Finished German Table Linen, 66-inch wide, worth 65c per yard; cut to..... | 38c | 72-inch Fine Table Damask, worth \$1 per yard; cut to..... | 75c |
| Finest Spun Damask Linen, worth \$1.50 per yard, cut to..... | | 90c | |

a sensation in ladies' SAILOR HATS.

| | | | |
|---|-----|--|-----|
| Ladies' Sailor Hats, worth 40c; cut to..... | 19c | Ladies' Sailor Hats, worth 75c; cut to..... | 49c |
| Ladies' Sailor Hats, worth 50c; cut to..... | 35c | Ladies' Sailor Hats, worth \$1.00; cut to..... | 76c |

CITY OF PARIS.

Bankrupt Dry Goods.

Seligman Co., (Incorporated)

Assignees in Bankruptcy.

177 N. Spring St.

A STUDY OF HIS CHARACTER AND CAREER. BY EUGENE V. SMALLEY.

William McKimley Sr., the father of Gov. McKimley, was one of the pioneer ironmasters of eastern Ohio. Beds of rather lean iron ore here and there, lying in close proximity to seams of bituminous coal, led to early attempts at iron-making in the eastern counties of the State, where the pig metal could be hauled in wagons to the Ohio River, shipped to the foundries and cast into iron in the thirties and early forties. The elder McKimley seems to have inherited his bent for metal-working from his maternal grandfather, Andrew Rose, who was sent home to Bucks county, Pa., from the Revolutionary army, to make bullets and cannon. The Roses traced back to a Puritan ancestor who went from England to Holland with his family, and followed the Pilgrim fathers to America. The McKimleys are of the vigorous and prolific Scotch-Irish stock that has left as broad and permanent an impress upon the middle belt of the United States as the Puritan stock has left upon the northern belt, from New England to Oregon. The McKimleys are a sturdy, hardy race, had its full due at the hands of the historians. Too much stress has been placed upon the influence of the New England Puritans upon the formation of our national character. In New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, Central and Southern Ohio and Indiana, the Scotch-Irish have a strong strain of blood that has come a very large proportion of the statesmen, jurists and successful men of affairs. The McKimleys are of this stock. They are industry, thrift, strong religious convictions and serious views of life. It is a large-boned, muscular, long-lived type of man, who looks forward to his own day, whereas the New England stock has become so barren that in its original home it hardly could have been formed.

BIRTHPLACE AND LIFE.

THE STRUGGLE FOR EDUCATION.

I like to dwell upon the environment of Western Reserve life, which helped to form the character of the future statesman. I was myself born upon the banks of the Cuyahoga river, in McKinley's Poland home, and I remember vividly the religious controversies, the anti-slavery agitation, the temperance movement, completely advocated by Lucretia Mott, the numerous temperance revivals, the signing of the pledge as a boy, the debates of the "Cotton Question" among farmers, wrestled with the questions of the day, the influence of Horace Greeley's Weekly Tribune, great bunnies, and the "Cincinnati Post" at the postoffice, the ardent desire of the boys and girls for higher education than the district schools afforded, and the influence of the "Cincinnati Enquirer" of the farms and villages. This region has produced a long list of men who have stamped their mark in our national history.

To Poland Seminary came ambitious young men and young women from the neighboring farms, eager for the opportunity to improve themselves. Believing that its possession would open before them highways to success in life. Some engaged rooms and board at the farm where they lived, while others reduced this very modest cost of living by taking rooms alone and eating the meals sent in to them by their parents. The majority of these bright young people felt that they were poor. They were all accus- tomed to the close economies of the farm life. The few who were not were in the least ashamed of them. The richest man in Poland at that time owned a few acres of land worth a few hundred dollars. A man with five thousand dollars' worth of property and no debts was thought to be well off. Mrs. McKinley's father had a good income for the family by taking board and depositing the cooking with the help of her girls. Young McKinley was an ambitious boy, and his mother's ambition as well as his own that he should go through college and then study law, but whether this aim could be accomplished was rather doubtful. The father was frugal, suspicious, and self-denying, but he had a large family to provide for and he was not sure that he could do what he could to help out the family income by one sort of work and another in vacation times. At one time he had thought of sending him for his education must be abandoned, but his elder sister Annie came to the rescue with the money she had saved up for her education. He was admitted to the seminary so well advanced in his studies that he was able to enter the junior class in Allegheny College. He was a member of the Phi Kappa Psi chapter, the dominant side of the

ribbed Jacksonian Democracy. They accepted the offensive epithet of copperhead, and bore the sneers and denunciations of the returned soldiers, who regarded them as traitors. The government had no constitutional right to coerce sovereign States. They were bitterly hostile to the proposition to bestow the elective franchise upon the negroes. McKinley was an ardent Republican and a Republicanism meant union, freedom and justice for all, for which he had fought for four years. If political ambition had been uppermost in his mind at that time he would not have selected Stark county for his political base. Nevertheless he was drawn into the contest, and soon as he had his first glimpse of the situation he was

At the autumn of 1867 there was a not only a campaign in Ohio, and a constitutional amendment giving suffrage to colored men was put to the popular vote. The Republican party, at election, put the amendment was lost. In this canvass McKinley made a strong political speech in favor of the suffrage. The place was the village of New Berlin, and the orator, then twenty-four years of age, addressed a large and earnest audience in an antagonistic audience. Men who heard that speech say that they were struck by the strong and logical and insisted that they had never seen a man in public life for the young lawyer. However that may have been, it is well known that McKinley was at once welcomed as a valuable recruit and was given numerous appointments in that year. He was elected to the Presidential campaign of 1868, to appear at the schools and schoolhouses throughout the county. By 1869 he had become generally known in the county and was well thought of as a rising lawyer, and a good political talker of a serious and thoughtful type, and in 1870 he was elected to the county. He asked him to run for prosecuting attorney and to undertake what seemed to be the hopeless task of overcoming the atrocious story of his youth. He canvassed the county assiduously; his talk was persuasive and not antagonistic and courteous, kindly and in simple manner; he won the hearts of the people like him, and to everybody's surprise he was elected. The office of prosecuting attorney was one of the great prize by young Ohio lawyers, not for the compensation, which is small, but because it gives them an opportunity to appear in the courts in the way to private practice. At twenty-six, William McKinley, Jr., had reached the first rung of the ladder of success.

MARRIAGE AND DOMESTIC LIFE.
Two years later, in 1889, occurred what in the life of every serious-minded man must be the most important event of all—marriage. In Canton lived the woman who was to become the wife of the man who established the Ohio Repository in 1815—the year of Waterloo—and carried on the paper until his death at an advanced age. He had the distinction of being the journalist of longest continuous life in the whole country west of the Alleghanies. One of his sons, James A. Saxton, became a banker, a capitalist, and a man of large and successful business affairs. One of his daughters the master was idly a girl of many personal charms, a tall blonde, with large, expressive blue eyes, a winning manner and a quick intelligence. She was married, after her graduation from Brook Hall Seminary, at Media, Pa., the father sent her to Europe with her sister, to give her a

broader view of the world, and fit her for the earnest duties of life. The older brother, who was a farmer, had a large land to live, and the father hoped that Ida would form no early love attachment, and would remain in his household, where she would be under his eye, and he systematically discouraged the dresses of all young men, and that for the purpose of giving his daughter a serious bent he persuaded her, on her first visit to her friends, to leave her trunk at his assistant. There, Ida was installed as cashier. He had wonnowed a comfortable fortune, but his theory was that a young man should not be taught a business that would make them independent of marriage and enable them to be self-supporting in case they should be disappointed in their matrimonial project for their support. Law-
yer McKinley had frequent occasions for dropping in at the Saxton bank, and it was not long before Ida's bright eyes, her charming manners, and the chat had made a complete conquest of his heart. No doubt the same thing happened to other young men in Canton, and the bank was the place where the young men's bank that they might have an excuse to meet the pretty cashier, but the ambitious young attorney, whom the father had so much feared, was not too serious to be good company, and he, too, was attracted. Older Saxton soon learned that love is stronger than any theories, and he was obliged to bow to the inevitable. He thoroughly liked and esteemed McKinley. The marriage was celebrated on January 25, 1871, in the presence of the friends of both families. Ida's parents and grandparents worshipped and where the girl taught a class in the Sunday-school. The young bride, who had been a member of the church, but she immediately transferred her allegiance to the Methodist church as a proof of her affection for her husband and his church, and she remained a communicant since his sixteenth year.

[illegible]

FOURTEEN YEARS IN CONGRESS.

Maj. McKinley was beaten when he ran a second time for prosecuting attorney in 1874. He was elected for five years but did not come before the people for any elective office, but he never failed to appear on the stump in a political campaign and he soon gained a reputation as one of the ablest speakers in the State. He was wanted outside of Stark county, and his stunted tours made him known to the people in the other counties of the Eighth Congressional district. He was one of the members of Stark, Columbiana, Mahoning and Carroll. No doubt he had his eye on the House all this time. There has never been anything accidental in his political career, and his good luck was one of his maxims. He has built up his political influence slowly and solidly and always by methods that were straightforward and legitimate. In 1876, he presided at the Hayes-Rice election. He then announced himself as a candidate for Congress. He did not say that his friends were urging him to run or make any false pretense of reluctance to enter the arena. He knew that in Congress, he believed himself capable of doing good service there for the district and State, and he said so in plain terms. The sitting member was in the hands of the opposition, but the opposition had prevailed for a long time of shifting the office from county to county, giving two terms to each, and the sitting member was not strong enough to break down the opposition. He had a large number of aspirants and McKinley was nominated on the second ballot. His renomination in 1878 followed as a matter of course, and in 1880 he was elected by acclamation and in 1880 he was again nominated without much effort; but in 1882, the year of Republican disaster, that followed the assassination of Garfield, McKinley was elected by the triumph of the Arthur administration, he had a hard fight in the convention, where Columbiana county claimed the right of rotation, but the election he came out with only eight majority. His seat was contested by his Democratic opponent, but the Democratic House at Washington asserted the right to hold until near the end of the last session before putting in the contestant by a

McKinley was 34 years old when he entered the House in December, 1878. Samuel J. Randall, the great Democratic protectionists from Philadelphia, was speaker and the Republican leader was James A. Garfield. The young man from the Eighteenth Ohio District, with the Napoleonic face, the quiet manners and the grave pre-occupied look, soon attracted attention by the deep interest he showed in all economic questions.

When he was put upon the Ways and Means Committee, at the session which began in 1881, during Garfield's administration, McKimley was well acknowledged on all hands. During his first term the House heard but little from him, but before the close of his first session he was heard of again, and as a singularly clear and logical debater, who had a great talent for marshaling facts in order like a columnarade. He was not a man to make the vital point in a controversy. He had a pleasing voice of good, strong melody, he never rambled, he told no anecdotes, and he had a perfect command of the elements of oratory; he went straight to the marrow of his theme, and he was a master of argument and illustration so clear that he could not be won respect and admiration from both sides of the House. One of his chief characteristics was that he never had to brace himself mentally nor to carry away by the strong undercurrent of McKimley's smooth and per-

clusive 1836 all of McKinley's nominations for Congress were given him by acclamation. He had become much the strongest member of the Ohio delegation in the House. He represented the district for his seat Democratic Legislatures tried three times to throw him out of Congress by changing the boundaries of his district so as to make it heavily Democratic in national issues, but he overcame every hostile majority until 1880, when the old Republican counties of Mahoning and Coshocton were taken in and a large lumberman and the two unwavering Democratic counties of Wayne and Holmes were added to Stark so as to make a Democratic majority. The hostile majority of nearly four thousand. He made a tremendous fight against the hopeless odds, stamping the district with his name and winning by a vote of the adverse majority to 808, polling 2500 more votes than had been given to Harrison in 1838. His defeat made him a hero to the people of the State and the people of the State rebuked the partisanship that threw out of Congress the most prominent and the most popular of all Ohio representatives by giving him a substantial majority of about 21,000.

THE CHAMPION OF THE PROTECTOR

McKinley's first speech in Congress was on the tariff, and his last speech was on the same theme. From the beginning of his public career he has been the unfaltering, sturdy, consistent and intelligent advocate of the principle of free trade. He has been attacked by tariff duties imposed with the purpose of keeping the cheap-labor products of European and Asiatic countries out of our vast and desirable markets. He has been assailed by Garfield, for such protection as will lead to ultimate free trade. He believes that free trade is a dream of theorists which would bring industrial ruin and poverty upon the nation. He has put into practice, benefiting no class but the importing merchants of the seaboard cities. He has no patience with the tariff reformers and their protection. Tariff bills, he thinks, should aim primarily at protection, and tariff legislation should be scientific and permanent, with a view to the benefit of the whole of the industrial classes. This was the chief aim of the McKinley bill, passed when he was chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. No doubt other minds in both parties have been able to make this measure, but McKinley's thought and work were on every page of it. When the Republican party was defeated in 1892, he went through a process of hesitation as to whether and before it had received a fair trial, McKinley was one of the few Republican leaders who continued to breast the adverse current and who never wavered in his faith that the tide would run back to protection. Others wanted to change front and abandon the high protection principle. He refused, and he has been fighting the same old line of battle. He set out to educate public sentiment anew, and during his memorable stumping tour of 1894 he made 367 speeches and was cheered in 250 cities, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, New York and New Jersey. For eight weeks he averaged seven speeches a day, ranging in length from ten minutes to an hour.

Understand the strongest and sincerity of McKinley's convictions on this

tariff question one must be somewhat familiar with his environment in Ohio. The port of the Erie in which he lives has become a great hive of shop and factory industries during his lifetime. He has seen his own town of Canton grow from a population of 4000 to one of 35,000. A little east of him, and in his old. Eighteenth District is Youngstown, which had 25,000 people when he was a boy and now has more than 35,000. Salem, nearer his home, has increased from 2000 to 10,000. Akron, about twenty miles north of Canton, claims 40,000 people, and had not more

than 2000 when McKinley was a boy.

All these towns and a dozen more in the western section of Ohio, Massillon, Alliance, Mansfield and Wooster have prospered thus notably on the basis of protective manufacturing. Cleveland and the cities of the region had perhaps 100,000 people when Maj. McKinley was first elected to Congress in 1876, and has now 325,000. All its growth in these past twenty years came from the development of iron, steel and allied industries. Is it any wonder that McKinley should be an ardent champion of protection with his working class lessons around him, or that he should have welcomed the leadership and instruction of William D. Kelly, as soon as the latter came to the city? And then have begun the task of studying the history and science of tariffs? Nor was he alone in the towns of Ohio that McKinley loved. Some of them are the best beneficiaries of protective legislation. His home country of Stark is one of the richest and handsomest farming districts in the West. Some of the landscape presents views of agricultural prosperity which recall the Midland counties of England. The farmsteads are well walled in by trees and grain fields and pastures, peer out upon the well-kept highways through acres of cherry trees, maples and lilac bushes, and the farms are surrounded with care for stock and abundant harvests. All the land is tilled or grazed save the wood lots, of which every farmer has several acres. They furnish fuel and to give his children the delights of an autumn nutting season and of a fortnight of maple sugar making in the fall. The farms will not average much over thirty acres in extent, and the farmhouse gives unmistakable evidences of absence of mortgaged debt. All the means needed for rural comfort and convenience are provided. It is well known and controverted that the prosperity of this large rural population and this due to the fact that the condition of farm life is in the many manufacturing towns for everything the farmer has to sell, whether in currants or calves, pigs or poultry appears at the market. Stark county depended solely on raising wheat to ship to Europe and cattle and hogs to feed to the European peasant cities. It could not possibly present the picture of a dense rural population living in a European degree of prosperity that to a European peasant would seem like a paradise.

Maj. McKinley had before him this cheery spectacle of rural progress and comfort beside that of a half grown child of the town who had hung up his gun and opened his law books. If he had not been gifted with a mind prone to original thought and research, he would have taken his taxidermy from his environment,

GREAT CAMPAIGNER

[illegible]

Man, McKinley is charged with being a maj. of one idea. It is true that very large number of his speeches are devoted to the tariff question, but he is by no means deficient in grasp of other public issues, and in a stout volume of his addresses, with a large list of subjects, and the he has treated on public platforms the following topics, among many others. Free and fair elections, equal suffrage, law, order, peace, prohibition, the American farmer, civil service reform, the American volunteer soldier, the silver question, the eight-hour law, the newswoman, the broken-down old man, and in memorial addresses the characters and careers of Garfield, Grant, Logan, Hayes and William D. Kelley, and thus the same evidence of careful study and of sincere conviction and has displayed in their treatment the same power of clear and direct presentation, and the same vigor in his speeches on the tariff.

GOVERNOR OF OHIO.
Maj. McKinley was twice nominated for Governor of Ohio by acclamation, and twice elected, the second time by the phenomenal majority of 99,999—4,000 more than was the first. His first popular indorsement was possible of his first administration. The Governorship of Ohio is an office of more dignity than real power. Still, the constitution gave to the chief executive the right to veto over bills passed by the Legislature, and he therefore forms no part of the law-making power. When the Governor of Ohio is elected, he is elected by the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House, and then becomes a law. Gov. McKinley's messages to the Legislature were full of political opinions. He was regarded him as a one-day statesman. They showed an intimate acquaintance with the affairs of the State, and a high conception of the matters affecting public interests. He discussed the problems of taxation, and the very serious problems of municipal government, he urged the building of a canal, and the Ohio River navigation, the authorization of local indebtedness that had become an evil; he favored short sessions and little legislation; he advocated the reformation of the courts, and reformers engaged in hazardous occupations, and he was a notable champion

of the principle of arbitration for the settlement of disputes between employers and employees. It was largely through his influence that a State Board of Arbitration was established and that the great coal miners' strike in the Hocking Valley and in the Eastern Ohio region was brought to an end. McKinley will rank McKimley among the really eminent Governors of the Buckeye State—with Vinton, Meigs, Chase, Brounch, Dennison and Hayes.

PERSONAL TRAITS.

William McKinley is a stocky-built man of medium stature. His body is long and the hips and this peculiarity makes him look to be much taller when he is sitting down than he really is. He has a broad forehead and a high forehead, a great physical strength as a young man. The head would be called massive, and an unusually large part of it is in the forehead. The face is round and is decidedly broad, the chin is large and firm, the nose of good size and symmetrical shape, the forehead wide and high, and the eyes are large and of a deep color. They are shaded by projecting brows, and at night they appear to be almost black. The hair is thin and is beginning to just beginning to turn gray. The habitual expression of the face is one of gravity and kindness. If the phrase "a smile that would melt" were applied to him, it would be a sweet seriousness. His manners are very cordial, and they do not seem to have been cultivated for political purposes. You will not find him in little acts of kindness and attention that are not called for by ordinary politeness. He is as amiable with secretaries as with Senators and Governors. He accompanies his visitors to the hall door and cautions them about the steps, or he will lead them to the door, and a mass of shadow from the foliage. He is not in the least effusive—on the contrary, his habitual attitude in conversation is one of reserve and of the friendliness of his manner impresses you as genuine. He usually dresses in black and wears a frock coat buttoned up, with a high collar and a high collar of the Royal Legion or the copper button of the Grand Army in the upper button-hole. This is a very old-fashioned style of dress, and the only thing ring is his only ornaments. His house is neatly furnished in the manner of village homes, and there is nothing of the sort in the house. There is a library, which is stocked with books of history, biography, politics and economic science and displays on its walls a number of portraits of the great statesmen and war heroes.

McKinley's tastes are all simple and his habits of living have not been much changed since he was a young attorney. He has a very plain food and has a good digestion. He sleeps and takes very little exercise. His daily walk to his mother's house, which is about half a mile from his own, is his only physical activity. He does not make use of stimulants or liquors, although he is not a prohibitionist, and he has no desire to enforce his own habits in this respect on others. He has been a teetotaler since a day, having lately prescribed his limit, finding he has been smoking too much. His social recreations consist in going out with his wife to some neighborly house for a meal, or to a dance in the evening, but a great many people come to see him, and his house has always an inviting atmosphere of informality. He is a business encourager to men and women who drop in to talk with the major and his wife. Every Sunday he goes to the Methodist Church, which is the handsome one in the addition to Canton. There he has a membership and his presence is one of the sturdy pillars of the denomination. At the same time there is nothing of the bigot or the religious persecutor in him. He is tolerant of all causes religion with the people of other faiths. He has his own belief and he is entirely willing that they should have theirs. He is a man who would be worth in good times about \$50,000. It is all in Canton and most of it is in the form of a business block. His fallow in 1893 grew out of his indorsement of the Erie Railroad. He has a bank in Poland. All of his property and all of his wife's property was then put into the hands of three trustees and they managed matters so as to pay off the mortgage on the Erie Railroad. The holdings of the McKineys in Canton, I

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William McKinley.
A Study of His Character.
Smalley.

is said that the major derives from his rents an income of between \$3000 and \$4000 a year.

The major, as all his friends call him, is a friendly and interesting conversationalist. His voice is of an agreeable pitch and well modulated. His favorite topics are national history, the character of the American people, the various phases of the past, recollections of many prominent Americans of the present generation with whom he has come into personal association, and the incidents of his own life and memories of early time and early friends in Ohio. His range of reading is not wide and does not go much into the fields of pure science, literature, or history, but he is conversant with geography and political economy. He reads the leading magazines and has a dozen daily newspapers. His favorite pastime is the perusal of the paper copies of the weekly edition of which he used to put into the subscribers' boxes in Poland when he was a clerk in the postoffice forty years ago. On a journey, he reads a popular novel.

ANOTHER OHIO PRESIDENT

Seven Presidents of the United States were born in Virginia—Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, William Henry Harrison, Tyler and James Polk. The first four of them made the political careers in that State. It is now nearly half a century since the last Virginian by birth, Zachary Taylor, occupied the White House. He has now given the nation four Presidents—Van Buren, Fillmore, Arthur and Cleveland, and they were all citizens of that State. The next President to be elected Ohio will rank next to Virginia as a mother of Presidents. Grant was elected from Illinois and Garfield was elected from Ohio. The next is elected Ohio will rank next to Virginia as a mother of Presidents. Grant was elected from Illinois and Garfield used to account for the great prominence of Ohio in the history of the time by saying that the two sons of Ohio met and mingled the best of the strains of American blood, the Virginian strain and the New England strain, in the political arena. At this new point to the election of McKinley in November, and we may well say ourselves what sort of a President will be elected from Ohio. The next in the list of twenty-four occupants of the White House, likely to make? The question is not an enigma. The man has been chosen. He is a native of Ohio, and for much of the time a conspicuous figure; his character an open book, and his convictions expressed in a plain and simple way, as read by all men. We may expect from him a conservative, pure administration. I believe that it will be sturdy and honest, and that the country will come from our great mid-continent plain and is not, like many men who live upon the Atlantic rim of the world, a mere copy of the European thought and example. Its dominant ideas will be protection and sound money. McKinley will unquestionably be a man of peace, and will restore to our tariff statutes the principle of ample, scientific and symmetrical protective duties. He will oppose the tariff of the present standard in use by all the great civilized, commercial nations of the world, whether by the name of the tariff of reciprocity, giving to an unlimited quantity of silver a legislative flat value greater than its actual value as a metal. He will not surrender to any man the power of the administration. Having appointed a strong cabinet, made up of men of high character, he will distribute the duties and responsibilities of government among them, as contemplated by the Constitution, and will not be responsible for the work of his own department. He will be accessible to all men who have legitimate business to carry on with the Government, and will carry the highest station in the land, the courtesy and dignity which he has used in his private life, into the office of the President and Governor. He will be a harmonizer for his part, for he has none of the dominating temper and stubbornness of the men of the tariff, who create personal antagonisms. He comes from the great, sturdy, independent, moral and earnest American middle class, that has made the backbone of our whole political and social system.

16 PAGES WITH 35 ILLUSTRATIONS.

10 PAGES, WITH 35 ILLUSTRATIONS
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THE LOS ANGELES GIRL.

ABOUT HER LOVELY WAITS AND
DAINTY GOWNS.

Red-haired Venuses, Proud, but
Graceful and Gentle-hearted.
Her Characteristics Are Com-
mon-sense and Excellent Taste
in Dressing.

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)

Dear Editor: I rise to a point of or-
der, to ask if The Times will not kindly
allow us a representative column. By
"us" I mean California girls and wo-
men, and the place we want is one of
the long, nicely-printed columns in the
splendid Sunday issue of The Times. "If
it will be of interest and make good
reading," I hear, the editor-in-chief
say, with an adept's handling of the
public pulse. "What new thing can you
find to say about the typical California
woman that will please the Sunday pal-
ate?" And if I were sitting in the edi-
torial room of The Times, amid ele-
gant surroundings and in the company
of the man with the high dome of
thought and the large blue pencil, and
were being interviewed orally instead
of easily scribbling it, as I am, in my
own little "sanctum" at home, I
would hasten to reply as follows:

Well, Mr. Editor, there are just oceans
of things to say about California wo-
men. I would like best to talk about
Los Angeles women and the dainty,
flower-like "Native Daughters" who
flock her streets on a 4 or 5 o'clock
parade, these summer days. The sub-
ject is one of delight to me, for it is so
full of charming material. The Los
Angeles bride, in her pearl-gray or
fawn street dress, with wide Leghorn
hat shading a shell-pink face, and the
dotted illusion veil drawn taut over the
wide brim. Her happy spouse is hidden
away somewhere during the day's busi-
ness hours, "in his counting-house,"
very likely, counting out his money and
dreaming of the dainty creature ran-
sacking Spring street and Broadway,
trying to spend it.

Then there is the Los Angeles matron,
the young type. Isn't she a lovely per-
son? You see her daily, dressed in a
cool, lace-trimmed dainty or severe
linen gown. She holds the chubby
hands of a future Los Angeles capital-
ist or society belle, and busies herself
with the morning marketing, replen-
ishes the linen closet or hovers longingly
about a millinery window.

And the elderly Los Angeles matron—
bless her generous hospitable heart.
Our genial clime is as surely reflected
in her kindly nature as in the rosy
tints of her daughter's cheek. Her
very presence breathes of a happy
home, and a family in good health,
thanks to our balmy, healthful
weather. Perchance a good bank ac-
count has considerable to do with her
complacent manner. There are many
middle-aged and elderly matrons in
Los Angeles who are enjoying the re-
sults of the boom. These women
came to California in early days and
watched the evolution of the little
Spanish village grow into an impor-
tant city. Little corner lots on Spring
street where they resided in unostentatious
cottages brought them im-
mense figures, when they sold to spec-
ulators during 1886-88. But I am evi-
dently forgetting myself. I entirely
forgot that in imagination I was hold-
ing a stately conversation with the
editor on the value of my theme, "Cal-
ifornia's Women." I will retire again to
my little private desk where I can eu-
logize these women of my choice to
my heart's content. It may be, how-
ever, that I will acknowledge an oc-
casional fault in their subject mat-
ter, and all speedily gets drowsy. The
Los Angeles girl must have some
flaw in her make-up to render her hu-
man and lovable. However, I will
stop generalizing in this direction to
generalize in another.

Perhaps the society editor, or who-
ever runs the woman's page, will not
object to my letter if I say I do not in-
tend to infringe upon the "fashion col-
umn," nor the "mother's column,"
nor the "society column." My idea is
to show to the reading public that wo-
men, at least California women, have
other thoughts and aspirations besides
stylish clothes, paragon and social
honors. Not that I love these three
named requirements any the less, but
that I love woman's mental develop-
ment more.

Allow me, then, to establish myself
in the woman's page, wherever you
choose to put these Sunday talks. I
will try to enlighten eastern readers as
to the magnificent race of womenkind
that inhabits the Pacific shores. I will
describe the lovely contours of her fig-
ure, developed by an out-of-door life
the year round. I will hint at the Ti-
tian-haired blondes, whose long, silky-
red locks seem to be characteristic of
our sunny clime. Red-headed beauties
are plentiful in Los Angeles. The au-
burn-haired fairy, with eyes black as
midnight, and the baby-faced, baby-
skinned Venus, with a tall, willowy
form and billows of tawny red-gold
hair are a common sight in this City of
Angels. As a matter of fact, I con-
sider that these red-haired women are
California girls. This holds true with
the men, but as this is purely a woman's
column I will only take the room to
state that native California men are
large, robust, fully developed speci-
mens of manhood.

But I must travel on with my first
subject, "We women." I will analyze
men, especially good men, just as men
love to analyze women's characters. I
hope we don't fall as woefully as they
do off times.

For a beginning, let us take up the
Southern California girl, putting first
the fairest of them all, the Los Angeles
girl. Her age, say, is 18 to 25, her com-
plexion fair and faultless, her eyes
mostly blue or gray, and her hair one
of the shades of blonde. She may walk
downtown, Hill-street, in midsum-
mer some cool afternoon in midsum-
mer. The temperature is only 80 deg.
in this summerland, and she carries her
white silk parasol merely to look airy
and dainty, rather than to shade her
velvet cheek. She is just medium
height, as a general rule, and wears
her elegantly-made gown with con-
scious grace. A conscious grace, dear
reader, is better than the unconscious
grace, for the latter is always the
former, without possessing the element
of honorable acknowledgment. Our
conscious Californian, then, holds a
proud head, walks rather than "trips"
the pavement with a regal carriage and
takes in all the details of the busy
streets without seeming to gaze boldly
at anything. Her violet eyes, shaded
by dark lashes, look straight ahead
of her, and take you all in, and silently
let you down in her level brain as a
knave or a good, honorable man, just
as you happen to be. She has the down-
town men before her, and is not too inno-
cently wrong-doing to admire the
moral lepers that so often frequent so-
ciety. She makes a pretty picture of
free, young maidenhood, free from
silly conventionalisms and free to ex-
hibit her lovely self in freshest dainty
and lace, with gloves and shoes, hat
and parasol to match. If she come in
to Los Angeles from her Pomona Valley
home she probably spent the morning
cutting apricots on her father's fine
ranch, or assisted in the butter-making.
She is not plebeian or "countryified," but
a dainty, fresh, kissable bit of feminine
loveliness, and her pure soul and hon-
est heart shine out through her starry
eyes. I think, by this time, you have
lost your heart to her.

SUE E. MUNN.

TRUTH ABOUT TAN,
FRECKLES, SUNBURN.

There is just one method to get rid of these blemishes. They
must be bleached out. All other methods result in expense and
tribulation. True, there are different ways of bleaching, but the
easiest, cheapest, most reliable is to use a Face Bleach. My Face
Bleach costs \$1.00 a bottle. Is the cheapest and best, no matter
what price you pay. Sold in Los Angeles by druggists.

H. M. SALE & SON, 220 S. Spring St.
C. F. HEINZEMAN, 222 N. Main St.

Sold in other cities by druggists and lady agents, or sent by me.
Lady Agents wanted.



TRIAL BOX. I have been a Beauty
with greatest success. I have found a healthy
skin to be the foundation of beauty. A healthy
skin requires a skin food to give the skin the
fattening nourishment it always needs. Ladies
out of Los Angeles sending this coupon and ten
cents in stamps to me, Mrs. Nettie Harrison,
40-42 Geary St., San Francisco, California, will
get sample of Face Powder, book of instruc-
tions and a trial box of **Lola Montez Creme**

DR. SANDEN'S
Electric Belt.
"MAKES PEOPLE STRONG."

For Weak Men.

For Weak Women.

Men who find themselves failing in that
manly vigor which is so precious, who
have begun to see the result of past ex-
cesses; for men who are growing old be-
fore their time, who, though still physi-
cally strong, are vitally weak; for such
men Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt is like the
dawn of new life. Does not nature teach
us that her storehouses are inexhaustible?
They are, and that vital force which is lost
can be restored by Electricity. Dr. San-
den's Electric Belt will restore it. Get the
book.

Nineteen out of twenty women have a
weakness that can be cured by Dr. San-
den's Electric Belt. There are too many
weak, broken-down mothers and sisters
wrecked in constitution through the weak,
sluggish action of the female organs. For
this weakness the usual tonics have proven
only temporary help. Nothing but new
vitality can restore the weakened functions
to their normal strength. The warming,
toning power from Dr. Sanden's Electric
Belt adds new life to the female parts. It
daily increases the healthy vital force. It
cures weak women as it cures weak men,
by renewing the wasted strength. The
book tells about it; free.

WHAT AN OLD-TIMER SAYS.

ASTORIA, CAL. July 10, 1896.—DR. A. T. SANDEN: Dear Sir—Since using your Belt, which
I purchased at your office in Los Angeles a short time ago, I want to tell you that it has
done all you claimed for it. I am 77 years of age and have in my time worked very hard.
I was generally run down and needed something to give me life and strength. Your
Belt has accomplished that purpose and I am perfectly satisfied with the results. I shall
always take great pleasure in recommending it. I am well known all over the State as a
fruit shipper and will at any time be pleased to verify my statement. Yours truly, WM.
Y. EARLE, ASTORIA, CAL.

It Has No Equal.

Among all the remedies which are
sought to cure Nervous Debility, it is
impossible to find one that gives such
positive proof of its cures as this Belt.
It is the same in other complaints—
Rheumatism, Kidney Trouble, Varico-
cele, Weakness, Indigestion, Lame Back
and many others.

Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt absolutely
CURES these troubles.

Not a day passes but proof is given.
It is not harping on one cure week
after week, but every day a new case
is shown.

These facts are the best evidence
that Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt is the
modern life-giver.

If you are not as healthy as nature
intended you to be, provide yourself
with this life-inspiring Belt at once, or
get the book, "Three Classes of Men."
It is free, and gives you full informa-
tion.

DR. A. T. SANDEN,

204 South Broadway, corner Second St., Los Angeles, Cal.
OFFICE HOURS—8 to 6; evenings, 7 to 8; Sundays, 10 to 1.

Germination of Seeds.

(American Cultivator.) Frequent
complaints are made that seeds do not
germinate, and dealers in them are
found fault with, when frequently the
fault lies in the improper manner in
which they are planted.

Many take no heed of the condition
of the soil, or the depth the seed is
planted.

The temperature and moisture also
have a controlling influence.

The temperature of germination of
the following seeds is:

| | Lowest. | Highest. | Most Rapid. |
|--------|---------|----------|-------------|
| Wheat | 41 | 104 | 84 |
| Barley | 41 | 104 | 84 |
| Peas | 44 | 102 | 84 |
| Corn | 48 | 115 | 93 |
| Beans | 49 | 111 | 79 |
| Squash | 54 | 115 | 96 |

Air-dried seeds will imbibe water of
absorption completely in from forty-
eight to seventy-two hours, in the fol-
lowing percentages:

| | | | |
|-----------|----|--------------|-----|
| Millet | 25 | Oats | 60 |
| Mustard | 8 | Hemp | 60 |
| Corn | 44 | Beans | 96 |
| Wheat | 45 | Peas | 107 |
| Buckwheat | 47 | Clover | 118 |
| Barley | 49 | Beets | 121 |
| Turnip | 51 | White Clover | 127 |
| Rye | 53 | | |

The great difference in the amount
of water absorbed by mustard and
clover seed is worthy of notice. The
failure of clover seed to catch fre-
quently arises from sowing it at a
time of insufficient moisture, and this
can be obviated by first soaking the
seed to supply the necessary humidity.
Mustard generally secures a good catch,
even in dry, hot weather, as a small
supply of moisture answers for that
seed.

Soaking seed in water only, however,
entails certain disadvantages. If we
examine the water in which the seed is
soaked, we find it soon becomes brown.
It has, therefore, dissolved some sub-
stances from the seeds—has actually
macerated them.

If we pour off this brown water and
let it stand exposed to heat, it soon
gives off the smell of ammoniac, pro-
ving that it has soaked out nitrogenous
matter, which nature has evidently
stored in the seed for the nourishment
of the young germ. This seems to
prove at least that this substance is
readily soluble.

Moreover, the young plant from
seed that has been soaked in water will
be correspondingly weaker and of a
paler color than that from seed not
subjected to this ordeal, and the longer
the action of the water has continued,
the more evident will this be the case.
Another objection lies in the fact that
seeds soaked in water dry very quickly,
and the evaporation of the water
leaves them dryer than before. Such
seeds, therefore, frequently perish in
dry soils, or during a continuance of
warm weather.

The evils that result from soaking

seeds in pure water may, however, be
easily avoided by soaking them in a
solution of some chemical salts of a
fertilizing nature.

In consequence of the quantity of
salts the solution contains, it can dis-
solve but little of the seeds, while on
the contrary it completely impregnates
them with its fertilizing agents, so
that the young plants from seeds so
treated appear decidedly stronger and
darker in color. Moreover, the seeds
are not liable to rot, as they have been
steeped in this way, but in conse-
quence of the hygroscopic properties
of the saline substances which they
contain, they always continue moist.

Manuring the seed by means of steep-
ing is of great importance; it not only
increases the number of seeds in the
growing plant, but also a most re-
markable difference in the proportion
of gluten they contain.

The condition under which all sound
seeds germinate consists in the supply
of air, moisture and heat; and these
three agents must come into operation
in the right proportion and simulta-
neously, if a strong and sound grain
is the result. If any one of them is
deficient, a perfect plant formation will
not occur, but the consequence will be
either a weak or less morbid organization.
The most suitable time to plant or sow
is that which effects the quickest pos-
sible coming up of the seed, and in-
sures the strongest subsequent growth of
the young plant; the air and ground
must contain sufficient heat for the
seeds to germinate.

Hastening the coming up of seeds is
of great advantage, since the young
plants grow quickly in advance of the
weeds, and this very much lightens
the labor of keeping the fields clean,
since their fresh, green rows show
plainly on the land while still free from
weeds. Manuring the seed by means
of steeping effects a decidedly quicker
and stronger growth of the young
plants in the first fourteen days is cer-
tain and easily proved by experiment.
The advantage thus gained is not in-
considerable. The young plant quickly
outgrows dangers from insects, and at
the very beginning lays a sure founda-
tion for its subsequent vigorous de-
velopment. The advantages thus gained
are earlier and stronger. Its infancy
is the initial period; if the young plant
once passes that, the battle is half
won.

Seed manuring supplies directly to
the young plant the nutritive substan-
ces which it requires for its vigorous de-
velopment at the time it is just begin-
ning to grow and while its organs are
yet unable to seek its nutriment over a
wide range of soil. The vigorous de-
velopment of the plant while young
is, moreover, a sure guarantee of its
full perfection and ripening. It is
cheaper, better, quicker and less labor
to fertilize the seed than to drop com-
post in the hills or drills, and more ef-
fectual. ANDREW H. WARD.

Comment: An exception may be
taken to the closing sentence. It is
not to be supposed that steeping the
seed can supersede the necessity for

The Wonderful Cures

Of the Imperial
Chinese Physician
and Surgeon ef-
fected by

Dr.
Hong Soi

—OF—
334 S. Broadway

Testimonial.

LOS ANGELES, June 23, 1894.
This is to certify that I suffered with rheu-
matism in my limbs for nearly 8 years; I
also had stomach trouble, liver and kidney
complaint of which I had suffered for
years. I was so bad I could not walk. I
tried all the physicians but got no relief.
Finally I fell and broke one of my fingers,
and was told to go to Dr. Hong Soi, who set
my finger and told me of my other trouble,
and that I could be cured. I commenced
treatment at once and in three weeks I was
able to go to work, which I had not done in
eight years. I am now sound and well, and
cheerfully recommend Dr. Hong Soi of No.
334 S. Broadway, to the sick.
F. G. BRADLEY, 123 Kern St., City.



Dr. Talcott & Co.,

The only Specialists in Southern California treating

EVERY FORM OF WEAKNESS AND

DISEASES OF MEN ONLY

When we guarantee to cure a case it means a guarantee, because

We Never Ask for a Dollar Until Cure is Effected.

We mean this emphatically, and it is for everybody. Call or send for a little book, securely sealed, free.
It explains our methods and tells how QUICK we can cure you.

Corner Main and Third Streets.

Private entrance on Third St.

Over Wells-Fargo Express Company.

other manuring, as the quantity of
fertilizer the seed can absorb is very
small. Its advantages would be great-
est on rich soil, so as to enable the
plant to earlier forage for itself. There
should also care be taken not to soak
the seed in too strong a solution, lest
the germ be killed, rather than stimu-
lated.

We doubt the practicability of soaking
clover and other very small seeds,
as it would be difficult to dry them so
as to distribute evenly before germi-
nation began. There is in every case
some loss of vigor in the plant whose
seed has been soaked, from the failure
of the soil to compact around it, as it
will when put into moist soil dry. We
long ago abandoned soaking corn in
rain water before planting it, but when
we soaked the seed in water where blue
vitrol had been dissolved to protect
against the cut-worm the corn made
a more rapid growth than seed not
soaked. A moderate addition of nit-
rates, not strong enough to harm the
germ, is doubtless a benefit to seeds
that are to be soaked for planting.
The small quantity of nitrate that may
adhere to the seed is, as our corre-
spondent puts it, placed just where it
will do the greatest good. But unless
the soil is either rich or made so by
manuring, this vigorous start will prove
only a delusion.—Ed.

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able to go to work, which I had not done in
eight years. I am now sound and well, and
cheerfully recommend Dr. Hong Soi of No.
334 S. Broadway, to the sick.
F. G. BRADLEY, 123 Kern St., City.

DON'T WAIT TILL OTHERS FAIL.

A Fair Proposition
to Men.

Our system of treating all
private diseases of men has
proved so successful that our
Specialist in these diseases
will accept all cases of private
diseases of men during July
and August on the basis of

No Cure, No Pay.

Not a dollar need be paid till
you are completely cured.

We think this offer means
more to you than the usual
inducements held out to male
sufferers, for we are confident
of our ability to cure you not
only quickly but permanently.



Consult the Right Doctors in
the Beginning, and Save
Your Health as Well as
Your Money.

The Specialist, Dr. Myers,
of the English and German
Expert Specialists, who has
charge of the department for
the treatment of private dis-
eases of men only, has devoted
his life to the study and
cure of these disorders and his
wide hospital experience in
the large Eastern and foreign
hospitals enables him to cure
where others fail. So sure is
he of his ability to cure you
that he is willing to make you
this grand offer of

No Cure, No Pay.

It will cost you nothing to
consult him.

For Men Only.

Not one dollar
need be paid until
Permanently Cured.

He cures all private diseases of Men, young or old, and will wait for his pay until you are
cured. Don't endanger your health and manhood longer, but come and consult him in fullest
secrecy and confidence.

The Specialist for Men Only of the English and German Ex- ROOM 412 BYRNE BUILDING.
pert Specialists; private entrance; open evenings till 8 p.m.



RESETTING JEWELS.

ONE OF THE REGULAR JOYS OF THE SUMMER SEASON.

Tall Tiara for Short Women—The Modishness of Gemmed Buckles. A Swallow Necklace is One of the Novel Designs.

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)

They are trooping into town by the tens and dozens these long summer days, women in hot-weather togery, who have come to consult with their jeweler. The truth of it is, one-half of the gems owned by fashionable women go through a complete metamorphosis at this time of the year. Rings, bangles, pins and necklaces are pulled to pieces, while artists, employed for the purpose, submit novel ideas for the resetting and rearrangement of precious stones. Overhauling her jewel cases has come to be one of the regular delights of the summer season, for a well-dressed woman seldom makes any show of such finery in the country, and chooses the time as expedient for elaborate alterations. Many of the changes are radical, and most of them will add infinite grace and brilliance to next winter's toilet.

New designs for head ornaments all incline to exaggerated height and lightness of scheme, calculated to add dignity to women of all ages or sizes. For instance, what could be more lovely or more universally becoming than an exquisite diamond tiara, just introduced by an American firm, with its graceful jeweled scroll surmounted by tall delicate sprays of diamonds of varying size, symmetrically arranged on almost invisible platinum wires, alternating with diamond-encrusted fronds? The new aligrette, too, are a marvel of airy, dazzling grace. Even when

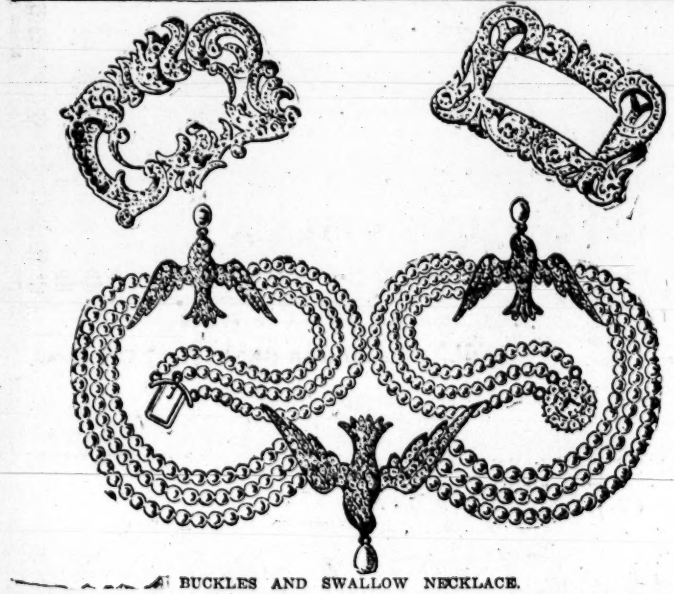
to them the new meaning of the artist's mind. What makes its value is not the size or intrinsic beauty of the stones, but the interest supplied by the endless grace of curves and subtle contrast of tints. That is why old and Oriental jewelry is often so much more beautiful and interesting than modern. We have not the oriental instinct for curves, convolutions and incrustations which make their ornaments beautiful even when made of inferior glass and metals. These old exquisite jewels belong to the days when jewelry counted among the fine arts, and jewelers were trained artists, who themselves hammered gold. Botticelli, Francia, Andrea del Sarto, all began life as working goldsmiths, and we therefore find simply endless and beautiful ideas in the jewels of that day. During the eighteenth century the stonemason and stonemason practically supplanted the artist, and only now are we beginning to again realize how much more significant and lovely are jewels which express something of the artist's seeking after divine beauty, than mere "gimcrackeries."

USING BUCKLES.

The buckles here illustrated indeed show something of what may be achieved by grace of curve and beauty of convolutions; and another winter we shall see every woman who boasts a buckle or clasp descended from her grandfathers bringing it into requisition to "loop the satin sleeve on ivory gold," or to "firm the dainty corsage, or to illuminate the center of a stunning bow."

Another of the new designs that may be mentioned, is the setting of different colored pearls in one jewel. The delicately hued stones so harmonized give a most dainty sense of extravagant novelties.

A few women who make a specialty of extravagant novelties will wear next winter necklaces made of drilled diamonds and opals, or pearls. I believe there are only two in America as yet; one, the drilled diamonds strung on a cord with alternate pearls, and the



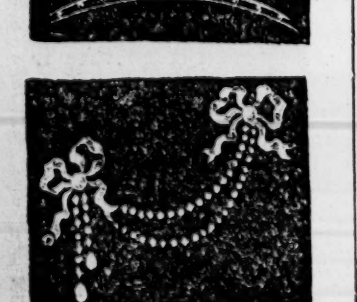
BUCKLES AND SWALLOW NECKLACE.

composed of diamonds of rare size and weight, they are so artistically constructed as to give the delicate effect of the slender tuft of a bird. For a moment one wonders how anything so heavy can be made to appear so light. Then one remembers that art can transform "a very world of solid weight," as in the Milan Cathedral, "into a fairy delusion of froth work."

Contrast, for example, the grace of the lovely corsage ornament with some of the stiff, set designs of the past decade. The two free untrammelled bow knots, jeweled with pearls and diamonds, are linked together with ropes of pearls tasseled each with a large diamond.

A SWALLOW NECKLACE.

Next to the tiara, perhaps, the necklace needs to be selected with the greatest reference to its becomingness. The florid-faced woman, for instance, will avoid emeralds, while no clever woman with a sallow complexion will risk a pearl necklace, for these lovely ornaments derive their chief lustre from a



A TALL TIARA.

transparent skin. For one who could give it white ground, nothing could be lovelier than one of the new necklaces here represented. This is made up of three rows of pearls caught together at intervals with swallows encrusted with diamonds. There are swallows and swallows in jewelry. But the designer of these graceful forms has evidently gone to school to nature, and has given the glittering, flashing bird on the wing. In their beaks they carry pear-shaped pearls, and their eyes are of rubies. A diamond-cluster snap secures the whole.

THE VALUE OF ARTISTIC SETTING.

Clasps, brooches and buckles are indispensable as finishing touches to lovely woman's toilet, and should properly be something precious as jewelry, and it is delightful to know that an interest in this direction is being revived. The real jewel counts for much more than mere glittering gems as it adds

SUMMER MOURNING.

THE ETIQUETTE OF WIDOWS' CAPS AND VEILS.

Purple Out of the Race—Half-mourning Confined to Black and White Combinations—Both Weight and Density of the Trappings of We Have Been Materially Lightened.

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)

Mourning etiquette changes little from season to season, but though few, they are all important to those who wear the apparel of grief. The last year marks one important reform in the old abuses of black-wearing, which, however, is much less common now than even five years ago. It is still a



FOULARD SILK.

fashionable and eminently decent custom to put on black for the dead, and it is one that will doubtless continue for many years to come. But the amenities of life no longer exact it, and there are those who consider the custom paganish, as well as unhealthy. They claim, indeed, that in time it will be done away with entirely. Meanwhile, such reforms as can be forced upon the grief-stricken are go-

heavy crepes and nun's veils, the lightest possible materials are used.

A thickish quality of black silk muslin with a dull finish is one texture used by widows.

Other veils are of a soft silk canvas, of uncommon fineness and delicacy, and very little heavier in weight than the mousseline.

Both sorts will be finished around in the same way, with a hemstitched border an inch and a half deep, or else with a hem the same depth of English crepe. Veils of nun's veiling, though not so fashionable as those of the other materials, are less expensive, and may still be had.

TINY BONNETS.

All bonnets which accompany long veils are small and snugly fitting. Except a facing of crepe or the veil material about the brim no trimming is used, the veil covering the rest of the bonnet completely.

For elderly widows the adjustment of the veil is very simple and plain. One square end is taken, divided equally in the middle and drawn over the bonnet crown in close, flat pleats; these then are pinned at the sides with stick pins or plain slide brooches of dull jet.

Younger women may have the veil draped with a more coquettish effect on a trimmed bonnet, but it is only in the case of the younger widow that the veil is allowed to hang on the face.

WIDOWS' CAPS.

After a year the long veil may be discarded and a short face one of Brussels net, edged with a fold of crepe, worn instead.

As to the widow's cap itself, that narrow edge of white in the front of the bonnet, it is still not considered the best form for young women. It is thought in their case to invite more attention than is consistent with the ethics of unhappiness, so they are no longer worn by the smartest women. In elderly bonnets, however, the cap of widowhood is still seen, and deep turnover cuffs and collars of thin white lawn with a hemstitched edge is a frequent accompaniment.

In Paris these neat accessories are not worn by widows alone, but are the privilege of young and old alike. And with the inconsistency of fashion they do exactly what the cap has been abandoned for—tell all the world that the chains of the pretty wearer are broken and that she is (presumably) once more in the market.

SUITABLE MATERIALS.

For first mourning Henrietta cloth, cashmere, nun's veiling and dull silks are the textures always advised and long used for gowns. Foulard silks and austere satins follow in the next stage, and for dress moments among the new materials there are dull silk grenadines, etamines and canvases that may be worn even for the heaviest mourning. These are appropriately trimmed with folds of the same, or else



ing on. Fashion and good sense doing all they can toward making the pangs of woe agreeable to the eye, and not too burdensome to the flesh.

THE MOURNING VEIL. The chief change mentioned has been a shortening of the deep veils worn in the first stages of application. These now reach no lower than the



SILK CANVAS.

waist line, and very often but little below the shoulders. Prominent features of the bonnet draperies may be a little deeper than waist length, and even come to the knees and below if liked.

The shorter veil, however, is the one most approved, and instead of the old

others of English crepe, and are very handsome over silk linings.

CORRECT TRIMMINGS.

No lustrous texture or cut jet hat ornament is considered good taste for the first stuffs, but ribbons and jet ornaments must have a dull dead finish if extreme plainness is thought the best form. For light mourning black quills, wings and simple silk flowers may be had, and for polka or "second" black a combination of black and white for both gown and hat is an allowed elegance. Lavender and all the attendant shades of violet, however, are no longer mourning tints. Purple in all its tones has become a fashionable color, and so has lost the sad significance it once had.

DESIGNS FOR GOWNS.

A few handsome models here shown will give further ideas as to modish mourning wear. All the toilets for first black are trimmed with English crepe, which handsome and melancholy material is in high favor once more as a garniture. In many cases it may even form quite half of the costume as may be seen with one gown illustrated. Another first mourning toilet is of Henrietta cloth with the skirt heavily trimmed from waist to hem with deep bands of the crepe. This is also lavishly displayed on the bodice, the chief feature of which is a stylish crepe effect at the top of the snug sleeves. A charming "second" black dress is realized in silk canvas and black and white striped taffeta. This forms the sleeves and bodice proper, over which is hung a low-necked sleeveless blouse of the canvas. The skirt, plain and made loose from the foundation, is slashed at the hips to show the striped silk lining.

So combined these materials are especially handsome, but others could be used with equally good effect. For example, a bodice of shot or checked silk could have the rest of the gown of "etamine grenadine, or plain black silk. Again the gown could be of the figured, shot or striped stuff, and the under bodice of plain black or velvet, and even come to the knees and below if liked.

The shorter veil, however, is the one most approved, and instead of the old

and balloon sleeves may be recognized something very dressy indeed, but quite suitable for a young lady in the middle stages of black. This is of plain Indian foulard, with the bodice arranged with a jacket effect in white. Inside the jacket is a vest of the plain batiste with quilling of the black foulard, which, in crimped frills also, finishes the wrists of the sleeves.

The chapeau, for this pretty and elegant costume seems, on the other hand, very simple. It is of dull, rough chip, with a very low round crown. Over this the trimming, a single big bow of taffeta rib-



NUNS VEILING.

bon, edged with a narrow ruching of black silk muslin, is put on to create an even flatter effect.

IN BLACK AND WHITE.

For the very hot weather, gowns of pure white, with black trimmings, are admissible for even the deepest mourning.

Charming gowns for home and hotel are made of mull and plain white batiste, with the skirts only deeply hemmed or trimmed at most with three wide tucks. Not under any circumstances are frills of any sort on these thin gowns considered consistent with mourning. This plainness, and a black ribbon stock and belt are all that divide the frock of grief from the white one of joy.

THE EASTERN STAR.

Noble Aims Cherished and Work Accomplished by the Order. (CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)

To perform with zeal any work which their hands find to do, by the wayside, in the workshop or the home is the aim of the hundred thousand and more earnest women who form the organization known as the Eastern Star. This order has lately had its annual convention and the work which it mapped out for the coming year is to raise funds for building an Eastern Star home, where those of its members who need shelter, either from age, illness or misfortune, can find it.

When a woman becomes a member of the order of the Eastern Star, she has stepped over the mystic threshold of a Mason's lodge in a certain sense, and has become almost a Mason.

Under Masonic law, women cannot participate in any of the rites and ceremonies of Masons. The female relatives, therefore, of the brethren had a reasonable provision made for them, and because of their isolation from it and they believe that the influence wielded against Masonry would be turned in its favor by the foundation of an order of similar purposes, but confining its members to a Masonic relationship; that is, one cannot become a member of the order she is a mother, daughter, sister or wife of a Mason.

"Although the order of the Eastern Star is a comparatively youthful organization," said one of the members, "for similar order has existed in France for nearly two hundred years—it was established under the same auspices and with objects nearly identical to those of our order."

The objects for which the order was founded not the least important are to comfort the sorrowing, relieve the distressed and nurse the sick. The badge is a five-pointed star, and there are five degrees; that of Adah, the daughters of Ruth, the widows of Esther, the wives of Martha, the sisters and fifth, that of Electa, the daughters of the Bible.

The members of the Eastern Star represent moral virtues. Ruth illustrating devotion to religious principle with the color yellow represented by Jasmine; Esther, illustrating fidelity to kindred and friends, with the color white, represented by the lily; Martha, illustrating faith in the hour of trial, with the color green, represented by the pine leaf; Electa, illustrating patience under wrongs, with the color red, represented by the rose.

At the installation of officers the only time when the uninitiated are allowed into the sacred precincts of a Masonic lodge, the ceremonies are most interesting; five members, "sisters," represent the five points of the star; the matrons and grandmothers appear in the regalia; each officer wearing her own special "jewel" and scarf, takes up her station, one in the east, one in the west, one in the south and one in the north, one at the door inside and one at the door outside.

The ceremonies are closed by the grand marshal, who says: "I proclaim that the officers of the Eastern Star are regularly installed for the ensuing year; I proclaim it from the south, I proclaim it from the west, I proclaim it from the east."

Five days of good racing will be one of the events in Santa Barbara this fall. Matters have progressed sufficiently to justify this statement. On Monday next there will be a meeting of those most interested, for the purpose of organizing and getting into good working trim. The owners of all the good horses within reach have been heard from and they all promise to be here and help make it the liveliest meeting ever held in Santa Barbara. Big purses will be offered and fast races will be run. J. A. Cody, R. W. Baxley and A. M. Ruiz are among the leading agitators.

DIANA CROSSWAYS.

The dictum of British dealers that a market can be found for California fruit in London was much inclined to the belief that the business has too many risks to large, year in and year out, a reasonable average of profit. The distance to be traveled by shipments is in excess of six thousand miles, while our French, Spanish and Italian competitors are within 1000 miles and our Eastern fruit-growers within 3000 miles of the consumer. It is admitted that we cannot meet the war of the question of cost, and that our apricots do not find an English demand. Oranges and lemons are the only fruits that can be sold in the market, according to an authority on the London Produce Exchange,

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

WAL Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

CHARACTERISTIC EARS.

Types and Temperament Can Be Readily Distinguished. (CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)

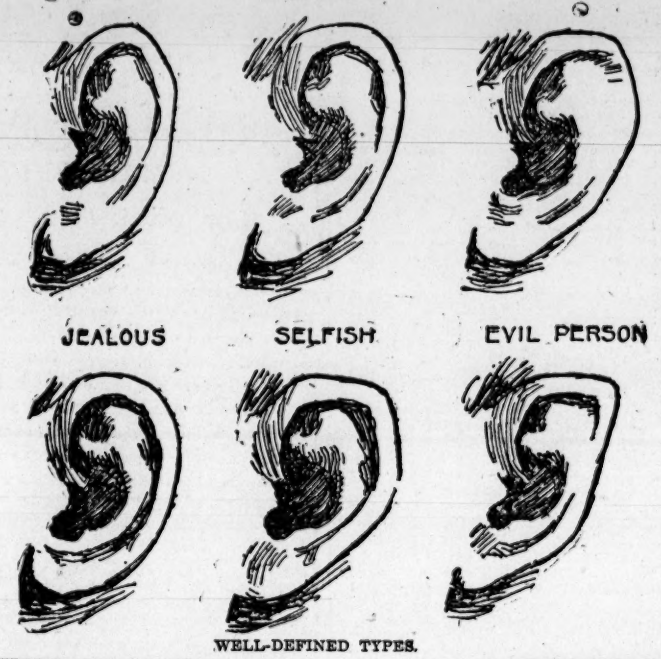
The fact that Mlle. Merode, who has recently been accorded the distinction of being the most beautiful woman in Paris, affects a coiffeur that comes down to her ears, gives rise to the rumor that nature has not dealt kindly with her in respect to this hidden feature; for it is well understood that nothing more powerfully attracts the connoisseur of beauty than that same delicate white lined with pink.

To be quite ideal a woman's ears must be small, rosy, transparent; and according to artists and sculptors, who devote the greatest attention to it, it should taper slightly at the top. At least this is the type always found upon ideal forms of beauty executed when Greek art attained its highest point of excellence. This dainty little member is full of expression too, and when its subtleties are understood is no less indicative of character than the hand.

are pears, plums and peaches. We may fairly eliminate the latter, for when England draws upon America for fresh peaches she goes no further than the incomparable orchards of New Jersey. Pears and plums might sell if they arrive abroad in good condition, if the market is not already glutted and if the price is satisfactory. Note the life. They throw a very strong don't indeed upon the commercial wisdom of the people who venture so far, at least, as the California shipper is concerned. We cannot answer for the commission man. Having nothing risked, he can well afford to let producers take the chances and to give them his advice gratuitously.

Practically speaking, it is a waste of time for California fruit men to bother with the London market. It is too far away. The home market is the thing for them to cultivate and when it is understood that this market is growing at the rate of several hundred thousand people a year, most of whom eat fruit, an idea of its possibilities may be seen. With a high protective tariff in force California can

IDEAL, LOVABLE, FICKLE, JEALOUS, SELFISH, EVIL PERSON.



WELL-DEFINED TYPES.

When rounded at the top, for example, like the small end of an egg its fair possessor has a lovable and romantic disposition. If the ear is round and flat, as if pressed down, the more or less fickle and inclined to flirt. When you see an ear that is quite round look out for defective qualities, such as a limited sense of justice, and their too frequent exponent, jealousy.

An oval ear, with the lobe distinctly marked, ear of great delicacy and sensitiveness. But if the lobe is altogether unmarked, and the ear widens at the top it indicates a selfish and revengeful character. A small ear, with a crescent on the inner rim of the ear at the top shows a combination of selfishness and obstinacy, while an indentation at the same point denotes irritability, quick temper, but a generous and impulsive nature. Vanity, arrogance and conceit are to be looked for in large ears, drooping at the top, and without a hem.

Poets, painters, sculptors and people of highly organized temperaments generally have small ears, though the exact of musicians are usually rather large developed, especially in the upper part, as notice in the portraits of Beethoven, and Wagner, Schubert and others. They are, however, regular in shape. Indeed, a well-shaped ear goes with a highbred temperament and is rarely found on vulgar persons. Literary men have ears of every size and kind. Dr. Johnson's, for instance, were as colossal as were his genius and ponderosity. Well-formed, large ears with well-shaped hem show strength of will and tenacity of purpose.

A finely-shaped, large ear, with well-defined, rounded hem is regarded as the type ear for a gentleman and indicates strength of will and great tenacity of purpose; and if the lobes are rather heavy than otherwise you may have in them generosity and extravagance. Misers never have ears of this type. Statesmen, too, have notably large and regularly shaped ears.

Evil passions and a strongly-marked animal nature were represented in Grecian sculpture by a fawn or goat-like ear. It is only among the more refined and civilized peoples that small ears upon women are considered pretty and a mark of aristocratic distinction. The Chinese, who admire little eyes and feet, look upon long, large and drooping ears as marks of beauty; and certain other people bore their ears and enlarge the holes until they can insert quite a nose-gay in them, and are as justly proud of this decoration as the young woman of a different civilization who drags down her pretty ear into unnatural proportions with heavy jewels.

Earrings are sometimes very injurious to the health, and a woman with any tendency to scrofula should never assume the risk of boring the ears; nor can one be too careful in regard to wearing earrings that a diseased person has worn. A case is on record in Vienna of a young girl who wore earrings given her by a friend, who had died of the same disease, and she contracted the same disease, which developed in a manner identical with the case of her friend.

Ears by the way, are as eloquent as the tongue in showing disease. A very white, transparent ear shows a delicate constitution with a tendency to tuberculosis. Idiots have large, flabby ears, as travelers through certain parts of Switzerland, where such imbeciles abound, cannot have failed to notice. Ears vary greatly in regard to sensibility, some being vastly more nervous than others. Street noises are the most trying for the sensitive ear; the sounds of wind in the tree tops, the murmur of brooks, the songs of birds, and even the roar of falling water.

Marketing Fruit.

(San Francisco Chronicle.) In spite of the dictum of British dealers that a market can be found for California fruit in London we are much inclined to the belief that the business has too many risks to large, year in and year out, a reasonable average of profit. The distance to be traveled by shipments is in excess of six thousand miles, while our French, Spanish and Italian competitors are within 1000 miles and our Eastern fruit-growers within 3000 miles of the consumer. It is admitted that we cannot meet the war of the question of cost, and that our apricots do not find an English demand. Oranges and lemons are the only fruits that can be sold in the market, according to an authority on the London Produce Exchange,

get good prices for all the fruit, capable of export, that it raises. There ought not to be a Sicilian lemon, a French prune, an Asiatic raisin, a Madiran orange in the market except as a high-priced curio. In a word, Californian and other American growers should sell all the fruit, except such as cannot be raised in this country, which the home consumers call for.

It is natural enough for free traders, as election time draws near to extol the foreign fruit market. It is part of their political trade. But there is nothing in the proposition for California except a chance to make a blunder. The only market in which our horticulturists have a vital interest and which is not controlled by inducements is the American, and common business prudence urges that it be not only occupied but safeguarded by high duties.

MUNYON.

His Modern Methods of Curing Disease Work Wonders.

THOUSANDS TESTIFY.

Grateful People Are Daily Telling of Their Relief from One Dread Disease or Other by the Use of Munyon's Improved Homeopathic Remedies.

Ask Your Nearest Druggist for Munyon's Guide to Health, Select a 25-Cent Remedy and Doctor Yourself.

Mr. F. Zander, who lives on Bellvue Terrace, Los Angeles, says: "I have been a great sufferer from Rheumatism. I suffered in various parts of the body. The pain at times was excruciating. I have tried almost every remedy, but have not been able to get any relief. I have purchased a 25-cent vial of the Rheumatism Cure, and much to my gratification was completely relieved before half the bottle had disappeared, and I consider myself entirely cured. I can heartily recommend Munyon's Remedies."

Munyon's Rheumatism Cure seldom fails to relieve in one to three hours, and cures in a few days. Price 25c.

Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure positively cures all forms of indigestion and stomach trouble. Price 25c.

Munyon's Cold Cure prevents pneumonia and breaks up a cold in a few hours. Price 25c.

Munyon's Cough Cure stops coughs, night sweats, allays soreness and speedily heals the lungs. Price 25c.

Munyon's Kidney Cure speedily cures pains in the back, loins, groins and all forms of kidney disease. Price 25c.

Munyon's Headache Cure stops headaches in three minutes. Price 25c.

Munyon's Pile Ointment positively cures all forms of piles. Price 25c.

Munyon's Blood Cure eradicates all impurities of the blood. Price 25c.

Munyon's Female Remedies are a boon to all women. Price 25c.

Munyon's Asthma Remedies relieve in three minutes and cure permanently. Price 25c.

Munyon's Catarrh Remedies never fail. The Catarrh Cure—Price 25c—eradicates the disease from the system, and the Catarrh Cure—Price 25c—cleanses and heals the parts.

Munyon's Nerve Cure is a wonderful nerve tonic. Price 25c.

Munyon's Vitalizer restores lost vigor. Price 25c.

Separate cure for each disease. At all druggists, mostly 25c. a vial.

Personal letters to Prof. Munyon, 1235 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., answered with free medical advice for any disease.

AUCTION.

Mantels, Rhoades & Reed, Auctioneers, will sell Tuesday, July 21, at 1.30 p.m., at 123 N. Water St., East Los Angeles, the entire stock of Fine Oak and Pine Mantels, Grates, Tiling, Andirons, Etc., also Rugs, Carpets, Top Desks, etc., and will close the sale, and will close out the entire stock regardless of cost, without limit or reserve. Take Downey or Pasadena Avenue Cars to Water Street.

BEN. O. RHOADES, Auctioneer

THE MORNING SERMON.

"THE PERFECTION OF SIMPLICITY."

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)
BY RT. REV. G. F. SEYMOUR, S.T.D.,
LL.D.,
Bishop of Springfield, Ill.

(Through the Newspaper Sermon Association.)

"Jesus said unto him, thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. This is the first and great commandment. The second is like unto it, thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets."—St. Matthew, xxii, 37-40.

Here we have the master of all knowledge bringing his science at once to its highest development, the perfection of simplicity, in an announcement of the one central fundamental law which governs religion and theology throughout their length and breadth. All other departments of knowledge in the hands of mere men are on their way toward this perfection, which they have not yet reached, and probably never will reach, but the Divine Master at the very outset, before his gospel has started on its career as the religion of the world, reduces his science to its root, its center, its source of life, which harmonizes and unifies all its parts, and will make it in the end in heaven perfect, although imperfect in this world. The principle is Love, and as the Divine Master states it, it seems to fall into two divisions, love to God, and love to our neighbor, but the two halves of a complete and perfect whole, which he unites in himself, as presently we shall see.

As human science progresses it simplifies. Larger knowledge brings more and more together matters, facts and phenomena which seem to be diverse and apart, and sometimes even antagonistic, but here at one bound the Lord of Life reduces his science, theology, which is the queen of sciences, to the simplicity of a single word, love, and all the law and the prophets, the entirety of scripture, the diverse books, the many chapters and its thousands of verses is made to hang upon this fundamental law for its warrant, its authority and its jurisdiction. Love is the law of love, which binds the creature to the Creator in reverence and obedience and to his fellows in the ministries of charity.

The statement, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul and with all thy mind," that is, with the entirety of the being, with body, spirit and intellect, seems very simple as we listen to it, but when we come to put it in practice it seems very hard.

How can we love one whom we have never seen? And when we are told he reveals himself to us in his works, and hence we can learn of him and of his attributes through the testimony of his works as disclosed to us draw us on toward infinity until we are lost in their contemplation. He is eternal, he existed before the world and he will exist forever. His power is such that He made the worlds, and we cannot count them they are so many, and we cannot grasp them they are so great. If we look through the telescope we are dazzled as star after star is revealed; if we gaze through the microscope, we are filled with wonder at the populations of the droves and fishes is disclosed to us when we consider the wonderful adaptations of the universe in which we live; omniscience, wisdom above us and beyond us, as disclosed in heights we cannot climb and depths we cannot fathom.

How can we love such a being as this in any really practical sense who we have never seen, and who reveals himself to us as eternal, omnipotent, omniscient? How can we love such a being with all our heart and soul and mind? And yet we must—the law is inexorable. Jesus resolves the difficulty. He is the eternal God, and he humbled himself to become one of us, so that we could reach him with our senses, see Him, hear Him, handle Him, recline upon His breast, and be sheltered by His arm. In Him we see the Father and the blessed and the Father himself is "the only begotten son."

In Him dwells all the fullness of the godhead bodily. When one of the apostles, St. Philip, asked him to show them the Father, he responded, with apparent surprise, "Have I been so long time with you, and yet hast thou not known me, Philip?" He that hath seen Me hath seen the Father; how sayest thou, then, show us the Father?"

In Jesus Christ, therefore, the lesson of loving God with all our heart and soul and mind is made easy, for he is altogether lovely, and he brings the attributes of God, eternity, omnipotence, omniscience, within our reach and crowns them all with infinite love. If we doubt that the man Christ Jesus is very and eternal God, He asserts it by word, "Before Abraham was, I am." He asserts it by deed when He shows Himself the master of nature's productive laws and man's mechanic skill, when He multiplies the loaves and fishes anticipating in the miracle not only the office of the harvest field, but the work of the millstone and the labors of the culinary art; when He proclaims Himself the sovereign of the winds and waves, when at his word the storm is hushed; when He challenges death and the couch surrenders Jairus's daughter, and the grave the corpse of Lazarus; and when the devils tremble at His presence, and cry out in dismay, and acknowledge that the time is coming when He shall rob them of their power and consign them to their merited doom. When thus we hear Him speak, "as never before," and see Him work as man can never work, we approach and fall low on our knees before Him, for He has drawn near to us and wins us with face and voice and word and hand, and in return we love, and as we know more we love more, and are loving God. We are on our way toward the fulfillment of the half of the law, that we must love Him "with all our heart and soul and mind." This we shall do when He brings us to home in heaven.

But the other half of the law confronts us, we must "love our neighbor as ourselves." The difficulty here is not, as before, from a want of knowledge, and the awe inspired by the little which we learn of the object we are commanded to love, but because we ourselves are so far gone from original righteousness that we are often full of envy, hate and pride, and so we cannot love those about us even moderately well, much less as we love ourselves, for we are selfish, and love ourselves over much.

The difficulty as to who is our neighbor is met and overcome by the parable of the "Good Samaritan," which our Savior relates in answer to the question, who is my neighbor? Our neighbor, he shows us, is every one who is brought within the range of our influence, and to whom it is within our power to do good. But, recognizing this fact, recognizing our neighbor, how can we love him as ourselves? He is often unlovely to us in our homes, our rival in our business, our competitor in politics; he seems to us to be cross and petulant, as a child; or unfair or ungenerous, as a companion; or mean and dishonorable, as a man or woman; at best he is very unsatisfactory, how can

we love him? how "love him as ourselves?" And yet again the law confronts us and is inexorable, we must love our neighbor as ourselves, in order to win the favor of God and find ourselves happy children in our eternal home.

Once more the difficulty is solved by Jesus Christ. He is our neighbor; he is the one whom we are commanded to love as ourselves. But you say this solution seems still to involve a difficulty; the meaning of our Lord seems to be that we must love these unlovely people who are near us, as ourselves, and consequently we are still embarrassed with a difficulty. But, my friends, the difficulty is imaginary. You have heard of ambassadors, who represent their state at foreign courts; we, as a nation, have our ministers resident in London and other European capitals, and they represent us, and in their persons we are present in those foreign courts. These ambassadors are not always perfect in manly beauty, pleasant in companionship, or even always savory in reputation; but still they represent us, and what is done to them is considered with universal consent as done to us; an insult offered to our ambassador is an outrage on our national honor, and is by us so regarded and resented.

Christ is our neighbor, emphatically our neighbor, the nearest to us of all mankind; no one nearer to us than he, and no one more faithful to our side. He was born as we were born; He entered life with us, and He never leaves us nor forsakes us. At our dying bed, with friends around, when we can no longer see nor hear, He is with us, and in our coffin and our grave He lies beside us, for "He was dead and buried," and in the journey to the place of departed spirits He accompanies us, and He has gone before us in our nature when He ascended into heaven and sits at the right hand of the Father. He loves Him as ourselves, in glad welcome at the resurrection in the last great day. No one else in all the world is so near us, no one else so near to our neighbor. It is not difficult, it ought not to be difficult to love Him as ourselves.

He, like the nations of the earth, has His ambassadors. He appoints them and commissions them, and we who are they; listen to Him as He will speak to you and me sometime in the future, perhaps not far beyond the present hour. We shall all be before Him, and He will address us in words like these: "I was hungry and ye fed me, or ye fed me not, I was thirsty and ye gave me drink, or ye gave me not drink, I was naked and ye clothed me, or ye left me without covering, I was sick and in prison and ye visited, or ye refused me the sweetest of love and in amazement, if we have not learned our lesson here, we will ask, 'When saw we Thee hungry, or thirsty, or naked, or sick, or in prison, and did not minister unto Thee,' and he will respond, 'Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of these my brethren who were with me, ye did it unto Me.' The orphan we may see if we will the baby at Bethlehem. Back of the afflicted and down-trodden and distressed among men and women, and in the glimpse of 'The Man of Sorrows,' Beside the head that rests upon the dying pillow we may see another head crowned with thorns. Near the lonely grave we may discern the form of one who came forth from Joseph's tomb, and who keeps watch and ward over the graves of his loved ones, whose bodies await the resurrection.

All these and such as these are the ambassadors of our neighbor and my neighbor, and as we treat them we treat Him. We may love them as ourselves or we may love our evil nature to have its way in the indulgence of every jealousy, anger, selfishness, indifference, coldness, nay even brutality, and love them not; but if we do the latter, it will be all the same to Him, for in the end we shall know, for He will tell us it is true, that in those about us, in our homes and in our social circles, in the highway, the street, in orphanage and hospital of every kind are our neighbors. His ambassadors, who represent the neighbor of every man, Jesus Christ our Lord.

The love of God, therefore, and the love of our neighbor are one. They are halves of a perfect whole, an integer, a unit; and that whole, that integer, that unit, is Jesus Christ. He who "loves Him with all his heart and all his soul and all his mind" fulfills the law of love to God, and he who "loves Him as himself" fulfills the law of love to his neighbor; and hence love to Jesus Christ with all one's being, and as one's self is "to fulfill all the law and the prophets," to fill out the entirety of the demands of love in its supreme and highest exercise of going out and up to God, and embracing as far as we can do so our fellow-men.

Here, then, we have the queen of sciences, theology, reduced to its absolute simplicity, and that grand consummation expressed in one single word Love. Could it be otherwise when the apostle, who loved Jesus, tells us as his latest utterance, the final word of inspiration, "God is Love?"

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RELIGIOUS THOUGHT.

AN EPITOME OF LEADING SERMONS OF A WEEK.

Views on Failure, the Trinity, Work of the Church, Masonry, Fame, Character, Vacations, Caste, Children, Sectarianism and Secularism, the Decalogue, etc.

(COMPILED FOR THE TIMES.)

THE HEAVEN. There are vastly more heaven than there is on the day of Pentecost.—(Rev. M. W. Reed, Independent, Denver.)

FAILURE. Failure has never yet overtaken a single heart that put his trust in Christ.—(Bishop J. B. Newton, Episcopalian, Lexington, Va.)

PROVED. God puts every man to a test and proves him and brings out the weak spots in every character.—(Rev. George L. McClelland, Presbyterian, Gloversville, N. Y.)

FREE GOSPEL. God offers the water of life without money and without price. It is free and it is of freedom to every one.—(Rev. Alexander Ealer, Presbyterian, West Chester, Pa.)

WORK OF THE CHURCH. The mission of the church is to the fallen, the outcast, the heathen. Her mission is one of charity and mercy.—(Rev. J. C. Monahan, Catholic, Philadelphia.)

THE TRINITY. We are beginning to learn the meaning of the Trinity and civilization is the holy trinity that should receive our earthly homage.—(Rev. P. A. Baker, Methodist, Columbus, O.)

SIN AND ITS REMEDY. Man is the same old sinner. He has the same old disease—sin—and he needs the same old divine remedy—the gospel.—(Rev. P. S. Huribut, Congregationalist, Oak Park, Ill.)

LIFE'S SECRETS. We have not yet learned the multiplication table of experience. We are not only beginners, but by reason of our sins, are perverse, dull, idle beginners.—(Rev. J. H. Ecob, Independent, Denver.)

EXTREMES. One of the tendencies of our nature is to run to extremes, a dangerous tendency on account of its narrowness and the almost certain reaction which follows it.—(Rev. C. O. Judkins, Methodist, Windsor, Vt.)

WARFARE. Life is a battle. Fighting is the duty of every successful man. We must fight rum and the tobacco habit, eternal lying, bad tempers and all enemies of righteousness.—(Rev. A. F. Newton, Congregationalist, Brooklyn.)

FAME. There is no limit to your power to make a mark in the world.

Let not join the great army of insignificant people who simply exist, are buried and everybody is glad of it.—Rev. Dr. Beattie, Presbyterian, Middletown, N. Y.

THE FUTURE. As surely as we live now, so surely shall we live hereafter in a world adapted to be man's eternal dwelling place and to afford free and ever increasing scope for the exercise of his manifold faculties.—(Rev. S. S. Leward, Swedenborgian, N. Y.)

MASONRY. The Bible is exalted in Masonry. No lodge is complete without the open page of the Bible. Masonry has been truly called the handmaid of religion. It recognizes no order but the brotherhood of man.—(Rev. J. H. Egbert, Methodist, Nyack, N. Y.)

GROWTH. The law of life is growth, an unfolding development. First the blade, then the stalk, and full corn; first the babe, then the man; a shipload of people, then a nation; first the babe in Christ, then the man in Christ.—(Rev. S. M. Nichols, Methodist, Philadelphia.)

GOD'S LAW. The law of God furnishes the only perfect curriculum, the only one that covers the original want, the only one that covers all human relationships, the only one that compasses all human interests and all human destiny.—(Rev. J. H. Pritchett, Methodist, Mexico, Mo.)

PHILOSOPHY. The philosophy has taken on a new aspect in these modern days, and the dream of Plato and other Greek philosophers is the sober programme of the present. The truth expressed by Plato and Aristotle are now being harnessed and put into action.—(Rev. D. M. Fliske, Congregationalist, Toledo, O.)

VACATION. The time spent in vacation season should be a time of relaxation from the ordinary duties of life. All cares should be thrown aside and the soul should be refreshed in the beauties of nature. A summer exodus brings only harm to men who carry the same burdens with them that they bear every day.—(Rev. R. R. Holway, Episcopalian, Worcester, Mass.)

EGOTISM. Egotism is one of the dangers of scholarship. The question has often been debated whether genius is conscious or unconscious of its greatness. Decide that question as you may, the fact remains that there is such a thing as intellectual egotism. Some of the most of our country have been arrogant egotists and egotism is repulsive.—(Rev. G. H. Humason, Methodist, Duluth.)

OLD GLORY. Our flag is only a piece of bunting or cotton or silk, and yet one feels like uncovering the head to its emblazoned stars. Happy the day when our youth, as they go back and forth from school, salute with uncovered head the flag floating from the schoolhouse, for our flag represents our country, and we should love and reverence it.—(Rev. W. A. Shanklin, Methodist, Seattle, Wash.)

THE NEW. We hear much of the new in our time—the new education, the new theology, the new school, the new nothing, see nothing, as did our fathers, it is also true that we handle the same old powers. Real progress is only made in the continuity with the old is preserved, only as the future builds upon the past.—(Rev. B. P. Raymond, Methodist, Middletown, Ct.)

POLITICAL. There rests upon the political candidate a responsibility of carefulness which he is in duty bound to regard. Men put forth as standard-bearers by all political parties recognize this obligation, and with studied care, guarding word and act that their cause may not suffer. What on the part of other men would be inconsequential from him would be heart-rending and disastrous.—(Rev. E. P. Edmunds, Methodist, Canton, O.)

CHILDREN'S RIGHTS. The first right is to be well born. People take great pains to perfect flowers, yet they will have children who are born barbarians, and so the world goes on with children coming into it handicapped from the start. Children have a right to good homes—not too much pampering, but that training in virtue that comes only from an honest father and mother. Children have a right to good education.—(Rev. G. L. Perin, Independent, Boston.)

SUCCESS. What is success? It is not to be determined by any commercial standard. Success is not measured in terms of wealth or of fame, or of social position, even. What, then, is success? The realization of one's destiny, which is obtainable by striving lawfully, and which receives its ultimate coronation, is held before us as an ideal to which we are to attain.—(Rev. A. Z. Conrad, Congregationalist, Worcester, Mass.)

CHILDREN. Do you know the most startling, satanic revelation in all the history of our churches? Not a diminishing role of members, but the horrible and terrible fact that as our churches grow larger the Sunday-schools of all our large cities are year by year proportionately becoming less, because, as every reputable physician will tell you, the children who ought to have been born of Christian parents are not allowed to be born.—(Rev. F. D. Talmage, Presbyterian, Pittsburgh.)

CASTE. Christian duty receives interference through pride and ambition, especially because those evils grow rapidly and swallow humanity so deep that it requires all the strength of friends and church to draw the victims back to true life. Caste, fortunately, is not so prevalent in Methodism as in some other churches, but where it prevails it is ruining one of the most important of common religious ethics and is defying the very personification and embodiment of Christ's teachings.—(Rev. F. C. Telehan, Methodist, Brooklyn.)

WORK. There is no rest for every one in the world. Work is the greatest blessing of life, and to try to get rid of it is wrong. Something to do and something to live for are the greatest requirements of human nature. Education is only attainable by work. There is no substitute for work, no short-cut in life, no genius without learning. Too many rely on smartness and wealth to succeed in the world, but it is all wrong. We cannot rely on luck, good looks, genius, or money; these are a substitute for work.—(Rev. C. W. Biddle, Universalist, Worcester, Mass.)

SECTARIANISM AND SECULARISM. Sectarianism is bad enough, but secularism is worse. If I were compelled to make a choice, I should prefer the ungodliness of sectarianism to the godlessness of secularism. We reject both and ask for the book of life. We want no creeds or catechisms or confessions, but the Bible. We shall be contented with it to have the book of books occupying an equal place in our schools and in the rest of the literature of the world. We want it as a textbook of morals. We want it as a marvelous record of God in history.—(Rev. Dr. Magruder, Methodist, Cincinnati.)

SECTARIAN SCHOOLS. Our country glories in its religious toleration. All sects, all creeds and all beliefs may prosper safely under its spreading banners. But when the tenets of any sect are in direct conflict to the fundamental principles of our constitution then it is no longer liberty, but unbridled license. Our government demands that taxable citizens shall pay for the support of our public of our schools. They are free, open to all, Pagan, Jew, Catholic or Mohammedan, and every loyal citizen should recognize this demand as consistent with justice, but when the influence of a foreign policy, at attempts to build a system of sectarian schools with the public funds now used in maintenance of our free schools then I say this spirit is hostile to the nation and is in the interests of the temporal and the eternal of the Church.—(Rev. Claude Raboteau, Jersey City.)

BOSTON DRY GOODS STORE

"The Best Is the Cheapest."

239 South Broadway, Opp. City Hall.

Comfort.

Those of you who have been in the Boston Store during the extreme warm days of the past week have no doubt been surprised to find it so comfortable. It is really the coolest store in town. The prime mover in its construction had the comfort and convenience of the public always in mind. Two large rotundas to admit of the free passage of light and air from the first to the fourth floors add to the beauty as well as comfort of the structure. Speaking of comfort, do you realize what a boon to tired mothers and children are the spacious parlors and resting rooms on the second floor, with a polite and competent maid in attendance, telephone, district messenger service, writing desks, pens, ink, paper, etc. We invite you to make free use of these conveniences whenever it suits your fancy. We want you to feel perfectly at home in the only modern dry goods store in the state of California. Welcome!

Black Dress Goods.

Attractive goods at enticing prices are being shown in our Black Goods section. Three very special items we mention, but there are many, many more equally inviting.

Elegant Figured Brilliantine, reduced from 65c to, per yard.....49c

Figured Wool Mohair, reduced from 50c to per yard.....33c

100 Skirt Lengths, 4 yards to 5½ yards each, at Remnant prices, and you know what that means in the Boston Store.

SPECIAL.
Ready-made Black Skirts. Beautiful black brocaded Satin Skirts over five yards wide, perfectly shaped and splendidly made and finished, worth \$15. Our price.....\$10.00 each
Fine Figured Black Mohair Skirts, full 4½ yards wide, velvet bound, worth \$5; our price.....\$3.00

Bathing Suits.

There is as much difference in the style and cut of Bathing Suits as there is in walking suits. Of course you want the most stylish and becoming suit you can get, and we have just received it.—(Rev. W. A. Shanklin, Methodist, Seattle, Wash.)

Ladies' Blue Flannel Suits at.....\$3.00
Ladies' Cardinal Flannel Suits at.....\$4.00
Ladies' Black Alpaca Suits at.....\$4.00
Ladies' Fine Black Mohair Suits at.....\$5.50
Misses' Navy Blue Flannel Suits at.....\$2.50
Misses' Navy Blue Flannel Suits at.....\$3.00

SPECIAL.
Fine Jersey Bathing Suits, reduced from \$7.50 to.....\$4.00

15 dozen Marcellis Pattern Bed Spreads, regular price \$1.50, now.....\$1.00

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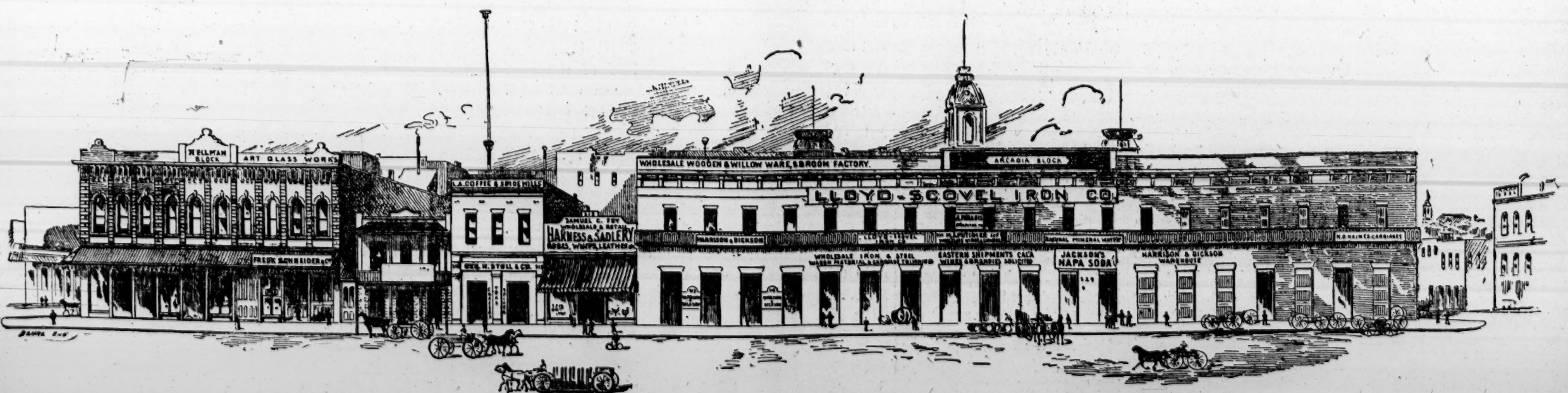
BUILDING VIEWS IN THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES



EAST SIDE OF SPRING STREET, BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD, LOOKING SOUTH.



EAST SIDE OF LOS ANGELES STREET, BETWEEN ALISO AND COMMERCIAL, LOOKING SOUTH.



WEST SIDE OF LOS ANGELES STREET, BETWEEN COMMERCIAL AND ARCADIA, LOOKING NORTH.

BAB AT A COUNTRY TEA.

SHE ATTENDS A RUSTIC SEANCE AT PLEASANT TOWN.

Sending the invitation—Fresh Fruits and the Prescribed Article—Lee Cream a Redemptive Feature. Mrs. Jim Johnson's Funeral Ways—When the Minister Came.

(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.)

NEW YORK, July 13, 1896.—We were invited out to tea. In country parlance, going to tea is quite a different matter from dropping in. Here one receives one's invitation at least five days ahead of the time, and it is delivered by the hostess herself, dressed like Mr. McGinty in her best suit of clothes. She appears about 3 o'clock, looks warm and cordial, and is ushered into the parlor. Aunt Maria's parlor is like almost every other one in the village. In the first place it is kept pitch dark, and when you come in from the daylight you would run a great risk of breaking your neck. It was not for the act of throwing it with the exception of the center table, every other piece of furniture is ranged in a straight line against the wall. There are six chairs, one lounge (upon which no human being could lounge) and a rocking chair upholstered in the most slippery hair cloth. The center table, which is the joy of Aunt Maria's life, is a funeral one; it is round and has a marble top to it, and upon it, at regular angles are placed the family Bible, the family album, two books bound in red and gold that were given to Aunt Maria by Uncle Timothy when he was courting her, and a basket made of strung beads, which is supposed to hold visiting cards. There is another table in the room, but that is against the wall. It is small and has a cover made of silk patchwork. Every patch having a history which Aunt Maria can give and does give gladly. This table are the flowers, pond lilies and red roses, under a glass globe, which were given to Aunt Maria by her bridesmaid, and then there is a plaster of paris Apollo which Aunt Maria got from a man with whom she traded; that is to say, she gave for it five times its worth in clothes belonging to Uncle Timothy.

The wall is papered in light yellow, with bunches of daffodils in pale blue upon it, and the only pictures, excepting it are the photographs of Aunt Maria and Uncle Timothy, taken on their wedding trip, where they pose with clasped hands, a something they would not dream of doing, and Aunt Maria's brooch, watchchain and wedding ring are worked out in gold paint. There is a bunch of flowers made of hair, put in a frame.

THE HAIR OF ALL THE FAMILY is in this wreath, and the lady who made it charged \$5 for her work. I am sure she deserved more. These pictures are counted so valuable that instead of being hung low enough to see them properly, they are ever so far up, and to look at them, one has to stand on a chair and risk sliding off. But when we heard that Mrs. Jim Johnson (she is always particular to call herself Mrs. Jim Johnson because she don't speak to Bill Johnson's wife) had come to ask us to tea party, we nearly fell over each other in our eagerness to receive the invitation. We were told that there would be no "fussing," and that we were expected to come early and take things as we found them. Being city bred, I believed this. Later on, I learned that unless I wore my finest frock, Mrs. Jim Johnson would be insulted.

THERE WAS WEEPING AND WAILING

In the land. She evidently regarded them as wicked, but young lobsbers who wouldn't be worth consideration until they were forty. At 4 o'clock I heard Nanny weeping bitterly. The trouble resulted from the fact that Aunt Maria had read a fashion magazine, and from what she read, and from the diabolical pictures she had concluded that Nanny's Swiss skirt should stand out after the received mode. The consequence was she made poor Nanny put on five petticoats, and every petticoat was starchier than the other. I haven't the slightest doubt that starch has a value in the commercial world. I know that pound and perfume with bay rum it is used by people who object to the delight of fine French powder, and who strain at a goat and swallow a very enormous camel by hanging a starch bag in their faces, and gaining an impressionist result, so that they may be able to shrug their shoulders and express their hatred of powder and rouge. Starch in skirts and in frocks is not in harmony either with the warm weather or with grace in dress. Poor Nanny looked like an aggravated blot on the landscape. When she moved she rattled, and when she sat down, she stuck out. History tells us that the old woman who flung starch was hung as a witch, and really one cannot but be convinced that starch is

A PRODUCT OF THE EVIL SPIRIT. It is ruinous to the temper. In this special case it made a pretty girl like Nanny look commonplace. Starch and its wilders are surely possessed of devils. About the belt of each one of Nanny's petticoats, I do believe, there was a pound of it, and it stood up in lumps that were dreadful to look upon, and must be trying to wear. The very word itself is disagreeable, for who likes starchy people?

Half past four found us all dressed. The big wagon came into use, but the boy that "helped" drove us down. It wasn't etiquette for Uncle Timothy to arrive with us. When we got to the house we were invited upstairs to take off our things. Then Mrs. Jim Johnson was the happiest woman in the village of Pleasant Town. She saw us looking at the crocheted spread on the bed. She realized that the ruffles on the pillow shams were fluted stiffer than any she had ever seen at Aunt Maria's, and she knew that on the bureau, the hair cushion, the hairpin holder, the pin cushion, and the mats all matched. Do you suppose these things were intended to use? Never. I had visited often enough in the country to know that I mustn't take out of the cushion, or a hairpin out of its holder, and that if I wanted a brush a mention of this desire to Mrs. Jim Johnson would result in my going into her room and using her brush and not touching the new one with its celluloid back. But nobody was expected to need pins or brushes, or anything of that sort. Hats and bonnets were taken off and carefully laid on the table so they might not muss the bed, and the children were sent off to play with the Johnsons' sheep. Then we sat in the parlor and talked. Polite conversation is an art at a country tea. You are expected to talk about the weather, the fashions, the sermon of last Sunday, but never under any circumstances must you be natural.

Besides our own party, there was a widow lady who was introduced as Miss Tomlinson. Nobody called her anything but "Miss," yet she was a matron. She was not a person who could have been called cheerful. Her toilettes, though dinky, were distinctly funeral, and Mrs. Jim Johnson told me that she was "of a very good family, though her means is slight, and she has been unfor-

ABOUT CONSUMPTION.

A Method for Diagnosing an Insidious Disease.

Some Wonderful Results.

"Improved Tuberculin" Being Used and Consumption Being Prevented as Well as Cured.

Consumption exists to an extent not dreamed of by the uninformed. Statistics show that over one-seventh of all the deaths in this country result from consumption. The statistics of the city of Los Angeles alone show that over one-fourth of all the deaths for the past seven years have resulted from this king of terrors, and that out of 865 deaths, for the last seven months, 206 have been due to tubercular disease, or one in every 2.33 deaths.

Hundreds of people are going about daily, attending to the duties of life, who have the germs of this disease in their system, in many cases latent, but, nevertheless, there in awful power.

People who are entirely unconscious of the presence of any disease, may complain of being "run down" and unable to get through the day without becoming exhausted. They notice a loss of strength and a loss of appetite, but still merely complain that they "don't feel well," and hence do not consider medical advice necessary. They may or may not be conscious that they have "weak lungs," and they may or may not inherit a tendency to lung disease. If advice be sought it will perhaps be decided that only a slight debility is the cause, and a tonic and some good advice about needed rest, change of scene, etc., given, will send the patient on his way feeling better; under the stimulating effect of tonic remedies, a vacation and the like, a temporary improvement may result.

The germs of consumption, however, are still present, and still active, but surely, gaining a foothold on the patient, and a turn to duty, with corresponding exertion, sooner or later causes a return of symptoms, or perhaps some severe strain on the reserve force of the system, caused by a cold, exposure, unusually exhausting labor, or a protracted illness of some sort, so depletes the system that these distressing symptoms of weakness and the like cause alarm, and a resort to vigorous treatment, and perhaps at last a suspicion on the part of the medical adviser that a tendency to tuberculosis is developing.

All these experiences may be repeated several times without a diagnosis of consumption being made or even suspected. It may be only after years of ill health, with alternate intervals of partial restoration, the patient and friends observe that with each succeeding period of ill health the individual has become growing weaker, until he has finally become a confirmed invalid, and at last the awful truth is suspected that consumption may be fastened upon its victim with a grip which means death.

At this point the cough has become noticeable, and the sputum, if examined, is loaded with bacilli, the microscopic germs of the disease, and a diagnosis is easy. The fact is the disease may have been present for many years without having been discovered.

One of the most important objects of the medical adviser should be to discover early the possible existence of this germ, and the liability of the patient to develop consumption. Any one can diagnose consumption when well advanced; it takes profound skill to recognize its presence before it gets to that easily recognizable stage.

The Koch Medical Institute has a staff of physicians who are thoroughly skilled and have had large experience, and who make lung diseases a specialty. They are able to detect the presence of tuberculosis in the lungs and to correctly diagnose a case of incipient consumption when not a germ can be found in the sputum, and when the case is ordinarily considered to be only a "run-down condition," or a case of bronchitis or catarrh.

Besides this, a "wonderful specific," in the shape of "Improved tuberculin," from which all the toxic or poisonous principles have been removed, administered by the "perfected method," enables them, after having detected the presence of the germ of consumption, to positively kill and remove the germs from the system, and thus cure the disease.

By recognizing and treating the disease in its early stage, actual consumption may be prevented, and not only years of suffering prevented, but a sure death postponed, and a long life of comfort and health assured to the individual.

These wonderful cures of this hitherto incurable disease are now being effected at the Koch Medical Institute, No. 223 South Broadway, not only in the more advanced stages of the confirmed consumptive, but in the incipient and unrecognized cases where actual consumption is being prevented.

tunate in her husbands, having buried three." I then saw that SHE WORE THREE WEDDING RINGS

of different widths. Still, if not cheerful, her conversation was original. She gave us a full history of the sickness and death of Frederick, who she spoke of as her "first," she talked of the business ability and kind thought of Abner, who was her second (Abner had insured his life for \$500), and while she was charitable, she did not gloss over the fact that John Tomlinson, who was her third, was inclined to drink. About 6 o'clock the clergyman arrived. We all sat up straighter and looked more uncomfortable than before. Uncle Timothy and Jim Johnson also came on the scene, and after a little conversation with Jim Johnson, I discovered that if he had a weakness, it was, by his own confession, tobacco, but that she, and when he said "she" he pronounced it solemnly and I knew it meant Mrs. Jim, would not allow that a man should be given up to small vices. Then we went in to tea. I acknowledged that I ought to have the long grace said by the minister. The Sally Lunn was getting cold, and the tea was not improving by waiting. The children were all at a little table.

Now, there was one funny thing about this hospitable board to the eyes of the city folks. With plenty of beautiful, ripe raspberries in the bowl, with blackberries such as gold could not purchase, and with melons sweeter than any I have ever tasted at her command, Mrs. Jim offered us eleven different kinds of preserves and no fresh fruit!

IT WAS A GREAT TEA. There was fried chicken at one end, and, as Mrs. Jim apologetically said, beefsteak, "because the gentlemen liked it," at the other. The country idea of beefsteak is different from that which obtains in the city. The country butcher cuts it thin and the country cook does it brown and hard. But beef always has a special prestige in small places. Then there was hot Sally Lunn, hot tea biscuits, buttered toast and jelly cake, chocolate cake, angel food, pound cake and cookies, and hot tea and iced tea. The preserves were served in small glass dishes, and Mrs. Tomlinson considered herself a great swell because she held her dish up in a very genteel manner and ate from it apologetically with a determination to spill nothing and leave nothing. I ate Sally Lunn until I expected to turn into one! But Mrs. Jim smiled and seemed gratified, and said she was glad I liked "their poor vittles." It is the position in the country to underrate whatever you serve. I thought when we had finished eating cake that this constituted the tea, but I was mistaken. The table was cleared, and we were served with ice cream, really made of cream, and well worth eating, and those little thin wafer cakes that in England they call Shrewsbury's. When these arrived I was sorry I had eaten so much Sally Lunn, but still I had sufficient physical backbone to do my duty to the remaining dishes and not cause Mrs. Jim Johnson to feel that I turned my nose up. The average country hostess walks about

The proof of the pudding is in the eating.
The proof of the pricing is the selling.

The selling is here

1/2 Price Sale At the Big Store, Jacoby Bros.

Just think of the saving—consider the qualities offered, and bear in mind that you must do your buying now, as the 1/2 Price Sale only lasts while the Rebuilding and Removal is going on. It won't last forever—It Can't. Come early. Come soon. Come often. The Stein-Bloch Co. of Rochester, N. Y., make good clothes—None better made in the world; that's a fact. Here's what our 1/2 Price Sale does to this line of merchant-tailored garments:

Our entire line of Stein-Bloch Co.'s \$25 Men's Suits are yours for \$15 and you've \$10 cash money saved.

Our entire line of Stein-Bloch Co.'s \$20 Men's Suits are yours for \$12.50 and you save just \$7.50 cash money.

Our entire line of Stein-Bloch Co.'s \$17.50 Men's Suits are yours for \$10 and you've saved just \$7.50 cash money.

If you can't believe it, do this: There are other clothing stores that carry the Stein-Bloch Co. Clothing—Go and see them first, examine the suits closely—get their prices and then come here and if we don't show you bone-fide reductions of \$7.50 and \$10 on a suit—don't buy.

JACOBY BROS.

HALF-PRICE SALE.

MEN'S WEAR.

Men's Underwear.

Medicott, Morgan & Co.'s finest Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers in six different summer shades, regular \$1.50 value, now only 75c

Men's Underwear.

The real Sanitary Underwear system in the natural color; Shirts and Drawers to match at just one-half: \$1.50 the garment, reduced to 75c

Men's Underwear.

Summer weight Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, our windows full of 'em; Shirts and Drawers that are new, regular \$1.00, now one-half 25c

Men's Underwear.

Fine-ribbed Egyptian Shirts and Drawers, pure white color, elegantly finished and an extraordinary bargain; Half-price sale 35c

Men's Underwear.

Genuine Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers, summer weight, full-fashioned \$1.50 garments, at half-price 75c

Men's Shirts.

The Eureka Shirt Co.'s very latest styles in fine Percale Shirts, laundered Shirts, with double-link cuffs; regular \$1.75 values, reduced to 1.00

Men's Shirts.

All pure black Kala-kal Silk Negligee Shirts, only a limited quantity left; regular \$4.50 for the HALF-PRICE SALE to only 2.50

\$10 Men's Suits at Half Price, \$4.88.

Swell Summer Suits of handsome gray, brown and tan Oxford mixtures in all-wool Scotchies; handsomely tailored round-cut single-breasted Sack Suits; sold nowhere else under \$10, but here only \$4.88

\$13 Men's Suits at Half Price, \$6.50.

\$15 Men's Suits at Half Price, \$7.50.

Men's fine all-wool Suits, such famous cloths as Bartrum, Harvey & Co.'s London Tweeds and Cheviots in overplaid and invisible checks; made up in the latest style; Suits that were \$15 and \$13, but now only \$7.50 and \$6.50 \$6.50

\$16 Men's Suits at Half Price, \$8.88.

Finest Fabrics, fashionably finished by expert merchant tailors at twenty dollars the suit, could not beat these, and we never asked more than their regular value, which was \$16; Irish Cheviots, Homespun, French Worsteds, Imported Cheviots, Fancy Cassimeres, Tweeds and Scotchies, at just one-half: \$16 for only \$8.88

\$20 Men's Suits at Half Price, \$10.

It takes considerable nerve to cut the prices in two on such goods as the genuine ALL-WOOL CLAY WORSTEDS. We have the black and the gray, summer and medium weights, single and double-breasted square-cut, and single-breasted round-cut Sacks, for business as well as dress. These are all genuine half-price bargains, having a bona fide \$20 value; for the 3-button Cutaway Frocks we ask now only \$12.50 the suit; but for any of the other styles only \$10.00

JACOBY BROS.

HALF-PRICE SALE.

Men's Shoes—Finest hand-sewed real Russia Calf, in all the very latest and sweetest styles, were \$4 the pair, now ONE-HALF \$2.00

Men's Shoes—Best Glazed Calf, all styles for now, all sizes and widths and correctly made, were \$2 the pair, now ONE-HALF \$1.50

Men's Shoes—Hand-sewed French quality, in the stylish razor and Piccadilly toe, were \$3 the pair, now ONE-HALF \$3.00

Men's Shoes—Johnson & Murphy's Finest Tan Russia Calf Shoes, very stylish and none better made, were \$3 the pair, now ONE-HALF \$3.00

Ladies' Shoes—Button Boots, Goat, hand sewed, with pointed toes, were \$4 the pair, now ONE-HALF \$2.00

Ladies' Shoes—Lace Boots in Russia Calf, Kid and Goat, in all the swell styles; were \$4 the pair, now ONE-HALF \$2.00

Ladies' Shoes—Hand-sewed Tan Goat Oxford, sweetest low cuts in Los Angeles, were \$4 the pair, now ONE-HALF \$2.00

Ladies' Shoes—Slippers of French Unadorned Kid; these formerly sold for \$4, \$5, \$6 the pair; now ONE-HALF and less \$2.00

Boys' Suits

For Vacation.

You'll see 'em in our window at 59c and 89c a suit. Those \$1.50 Suits, now 76c
Those \$2.00 Suits, now 99c
Those \$2.50 Suits, now \$1.16
Those \$2.75 Suits, now \$1.40
Those \$3.00 Suits, now \$1.59
Those \$3.50 Suits, now \$1.76

Reefer Suits that were \$2.25 are now only \$1.09

Boys' Waists at half prices—Champion 50c Waists, now 25c
Mother's Friend 70c Waist, now 35c
Star Waists, were \$1, now 48c

Our Half-Price Sale has been a Big Success ever since we started it. People in this section of the world know Jacoby Bros. well enough to believe their every word. Being in business for one long stretch of 29 years and still continuing at the old stand, only Growing Larger and Larger, is significant of the fact that Jacoby Bros. say-so is so. We have done the biggest business of the year during the last two weeks, and we propose to keep it up for the balance of this month if Honest Half Prices and Best Merchandise are the needed factors. We Have Solved the Silver Subject on a Basis of 16 to 1 by giving the public during the half-price sale 16 pairs of the celebrated Knox Knit Seamless Sox for 1 dollar—the regular price is just 8 pairs for a dollar.

Are you going camping? It won't matter, though, if you stay home. We've some \$8.00 and \$6.00 All Pure Wool Gray and Vicuna Blankets. Not many pairs but what we have are yours for

\$3.00 and \$4.00, JUST HALF-PRICE.

Jacoby Bros.

THINGS TO THINK OVER

The Green Tag Sale continues this week, and throughout our immense stock cost prices prevail. We beg to announce the receipt of our complete fall line of Carpets; the first fall stock to be shown in the city. Regardless of the fact that this line contains nothing but the very latest patterns and colorings, we throw them on the market this week at Green Tag Prices.

| | | | | |
|--------------------|----------|---------------|---------------|-------|
| Best Body Brussels | - \$1.10 | SEWED | Best Tapestry | - 70c |
| Best Moquette | - 90c | LAI and LINED | Best Ingrain | - 50c |

These prices permit of a selection from our entire stock. Other patterns in all grades at even lower prices than those above mentioned.

BARKER BROS.,

STIMSON BLOCK

THIRD AND SPRING.



MOVED
To our new quarters
314 Wilcox Building, Cor 2nd and
Spring Sts. Telephone "Red" 1493.

PRICES CUT
Order Your Clothes Now.
GORDAN, The Tailor,
104 S. Spring St.

BANNING CO., 233 SOUTH SPRING STREET
LOS ANGELES

Hand-picked, Southfield Wellington Lamp Coal, \$10 per ton, delivered.
Cement and Catalina Island Serpentine and Soapstone
Agents for SANTA CATALINA ISLAND; also for W. T. Co.'s Ocean Excelsior Steamers, Tugs, Yachts and Pleasure Launches.
TELEPHONE 34.

PA. DENTAL CO.



OUR BOYS AND GIRLS
"THE GRIDIRON RAG."

JACK TALCOTT AND THE STARS
AND STRIPES AT MURCIA.

A Story of Spanish Wrath Directed
Against Uncle Sam and the
United States Flag—Hooray for
Uncle Sam and Free Cuba!

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)
BY GERALD BRENNAN.

A group of stern-faced men stood in the American Vice-Consul's office at Murcia. Without, in the streets of the dingy little Spanish city, crowds of howling students and enraged laboring folk paraded to and fro. And yet the storm was but beginning and the police were able to repress any open acts of violence. But who could prophesy what might happen later in the day, when the mob was reinforced by hordes of peasantry from the surrounding villages, and by the reckless



"HOORAY FOR AMERICA," CRIED JACK.

men and women of the cigarette factories? The supposed sympathy of the United States with struggling Cuba had filled Spain with indignation; and every town from Madrid to the Mediterranean angry meetings were held and insults hurled at the resident Americans. In Murcia, especially, the feeling was intensely bitter.

"My friends," said the vice-consul, "we have a hard day before us. Little or no protection can be hoped for at the hands of the authorities. The mob is increasing every moment, and, before nightfall, I should not be surprised if they attacked the consulate."

"Death to the Americans!" roared the students in the street. "Down with the gridiron rag! Down with the Stars and Stripes!" And the appreciative crowds took up these cries with groans and hootings.

Maj. Talcott, a gray-haired veteran



"SACRAMENTO," EJACULATED THE CLIMBER.

of the civil war, long resident in Murcia, entered hurriedly at this juncture, his little son trotting resolutely at his side.

"Narrow escape, gentlemen," panted the major, "those demons pursued me for five blocks. I had to draw my revolver at last, or Jack and I should never have reached here."

"It has come to that, then, already," grimly remarked the vice-consul. "Well, we are prepared for 'em."

"Suppose you send your son upstairs. Maj. Talcott. The ladies and children are all comfortably sheltered in my wife's rooms."

"The tears sprang unbidden into little Jack Talcott's eyes."

"Don't send me upstairs, dad," he

implored. "I've got a gun, and can fight just as well as any man." Maj. Talcott looked irresolute; but the vice-consul answered for him. "My boy," he said kindly, but firmly, "I am commanding here. This is no place for boys, and you must go upstairs."

Jack looked at his father; but the major only shook his head. Then, seeing that there was no help for it, he turned regretfully out of the room, frowning as he went the brand-new revolver which he had purchased for the occasion.

UP THE WRONG WAY.

"It's a shame," he soliloquized on the broad stone stairway, "not to give a fellow a chance to fight for his country. Dad was a drummer boy in the war when he was very little older than I am. I don't want to be cooped up with a lot of women and children."

"Wouldn't I like to have a go at 'em?"

In the street the students and an army of cigarette-makers were singing an uproarious song, in which all sorts of terrible things were threatened against the United States, and the "gridiron rag" as they were pleased to call the Stars and Stripes.

Jack had picked up plenty of colloquial Spanish as small boys so situated will do, and not an atom of insight into the ribald chorus escaped him.

"Gridiron rag! Indeed!" he muttered. "I'd just like to make those fellows fry on that gridiron. . . . Hullo! where am I?"

This exclamation was caused by the fact that the boy had taken a wrong turning in the great, old-fashioned vice-consulate, and now found himself on a wooden staircase leading straight upward to a closed door, heavily clamped with iron.

"This can't be the women's quarter," said Jack, as he sprang up the steps, and shot back a bolt which fastened the door. The next minute his eyes opened wide, and his lips emitted an involuntary whistle. For he stood on the broad, flat roof of the building, with all Murcia and its seething population spread map-like below. The uproar, unbroken by brick and stucco, now ascended in all its hideous clearness to his attentive

ears. Here and there the sound of firearms rang out over the general din.

SPANISH WRATH.

"Down with the vice-consul! Death to the Americans! Burn the 'gridiron rag' . . . Long live Spain; and death to Cuba and Uncle Sam!" Such were a few of the shouts that thundered upward to the sunlit roof, deserted save by one bright-eyed little Yankee.

Jack stepped forward, and carefully closed the house door behind him. "I'm going to have a look at those fellows," he said.

But as he faced toward the parapet of a slight height his eyes which sent the blood to his head, and he saw the blood-red flag waving in the warm southern wind—hung the meteor folds along the "gridiron rag" and "Uncle Sam."

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great roar from the populace announced that he had grasped the parapet with one swarthy hand.

The next instant his upturned eyes looked into the gleaming muzzle of an exceptionally well-polished seven-shooter.

"Sacramento!" ejaculated the climber. His face turned livid and his jaw dropped. The knife slipped and he fell between his teeth and fell, twisting and turning, to the pavement, amid the breathless silence of the crowd.

"My friend," said Jack in his best Spanish, "I must ask you to go back the way you came. There is no avoidance this way. . . . I will give you ten seconds to begin the return voyage."

The luckless climber took one glance at the flag he had come up to seize, and another in the suggestive revolver. Then with a furious oath he commenced to back down the leaden parapet.

Up to that time he had been the hero of the mob. Now they turned against him, mob fashion; and exclamations of "Gridiron rag!" filled the air. Stones came thick and fast, as well, and a number of them hit the poor wretch as he clambered down the plumb line. This defeat wrought up the rioters to fever heat. Jack, watching from his coign of vantage, saw several of them armed with sticks and stones, and in line for the consulate.

FIRING ON THE FLAG.

He was right. "Bang!" went the muskets, and a shower of lead whistled across the roof-top. Two or three bullets pierced the flag, but tattered and torn as it was, the gallant piece of bunting still waved serenely from its staff.

"Hooray!" shouted little Jack Talcott, but his shout was lost in the mighty roar of the crowd.

"Bang!" went the muskets once more, and this time the flag was shot with a ragged hole. For, where the flagstaff was shorn across as though slashed with an axe. For a brief space the part from which floated the flag waved in mid-air, but the old flag seemed to know, and clinging to its natural protector, it retreated into the arms of the outstretched arms.

"Viva!" yelled the students. "Down with the gridiron! Long live Spain!" The smoke had cleared away and the delighted rioters saw no flag waving over the consulate. They opened their mouths for a tremendous cheer, but in place of a cheer there issued a wailing cry of rage. For, where the flagstaff had been reared stood the slender figure of a boy, and in his hand he waved the shreds of the hated "gridiron."

"Hooray for America!" cried Jack with all the vigor of his lungs. "Hooray for Uncle Sam and Free Cuba!"

It was then that the maddened rioters uttered their fiercest shout. They saw a deed which afterwards filled them with shame. They gave the word to fire upon this defenseless boy.

Once again the guns rang out. Jack Talcott, shot through the leg, staggered from his perch and fell heavily behind the parapet. Even there, however, he found nerve enough to raise his arm and give the old flag one more whirl, before he fainted away.

PLUCKY JACK.

A troop of horses, clattering up the street, with sabres drawn, sent the rioters scudding to right and left. Then the police closed in upon the vice-consulate, and the dignified mayor came with many excuses to make his peace with America's representatives.

"I deeply regret these sad events, Señor," he said. "It was the work of the hot-headed rabble, headed by a few madcap students. . . . Particularly do I regret the unfortunate loss of blood."

"Loss of blood?" repeated the Vice-Consul. "There has been no loss of blood."

"Does not the Señor know. . . . I am told that on your roof, while waving the American flag, a boy was shot down?"

"A boy?" cried the Americans, and then Maj. Talcott, with a father's instinct, guessed whose boy was.

"Good heavens! It must have been Jack!" he exclaimed, and, rushing from the room, with the other Americans and even the dignified mayor behind him, he made for the vice-consulate.

Under the parapet, conscious once more, but bleeding sorely, lay little Jack Talcott, his leg tightly clutched in his hands, and his tattered folds had been stained with his blood.

A happy smile passed over his wan face at the sight of his father.

"Hooray, dad!" he called. "Those fellows didn't get the flag after all, did they?"

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SQUASH.

THE SWEET, SAD STORY OF A LITTLE PET PIG.

A Model of Obedience and Cheerfulness—His Short Life Proved a Blessing to All Who Knew Him. His Touching Funeral.

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)
BY ELIZABETH CONYERS.

It happened in this way: We were spending the summer on Uncle Peter's farm—Jack and I. One morning when going the rounds we found Mrs. Pig Curlytail was taking care of thirteen little sons and daughters.

One of them was very small; the man Elijah took it up in his hands for us to see. It had a little black spot under its chin, and all the rest of it was white.

I think that Jack had the idea first, and I took up my handkerchief, but we decided that we must have that little pig for our pet, and we must ask for it. This was very hard to do.

Uncle always read his paper after breakfast, before he took the train for town, and never liked to be disturbed.

If we walked through this pine grove we came out on to a ledge of rock, bare except here and there a patch of light green moss or gray lichen. At the edge of this rock and looking down many feet below on to a road which wound the foot of the hill.

It was a steep place, and the sun walked not far from the house, through a grove of pine trees, with its sweet-smelling carpet of pine needles. There the sun glinted down through the branches and green pine needles underfoot on to the red-brown ones underfoot, making such pretty pictures that Jack, Squash and I spent many hours there.

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with pretty bows on the shoulders, auntie said we looked very well.

After we had done all this, we went into the room where Uncle Peter was reading. He said that we would not interrupt him, but just stand still. It seemed a long while to us, but auntie said it was not more than four minutes before uncle laid the paper down and peered over his spectacles at us, saying: "Hm—m! children, are you waiting to speak to me?"

"Yes sir," said Jack. "Jill and I would like to have the smallest pig in pen No. 5 for our pet, to live in the house like a cat or dog. Won't you please let us?"

Uncle scowled, bit his mustache, looked over his glasses again and said: "I might if I felt sure you wouldn't make trouble for anybody in the house or on the farm. Pigs are intelligent animals, and would make as good pets for you as cats or dogs. Now, yes, you can have it. When you allow it to inconvenience others, it must go back to the pen. Talk with Elijah and make out the pig away from its mother until it is able to take care of itself."

"Oh, thank you, Uncle Peter!" we both cried, and made our best dancing-school bows; then ran away to the pig pen in high glee.

When at the end of six weeks we finally got him, the first thing we did was to give him a bath, just as Cousin Ella washed her poodle dog. He looked so funny for anything, standing up in the tub, sniffing his nose and looking around with those little bright eyes. After we had taken him out and wiped him dry we rolled him in an old blanket and put him in the sun for a nap.

When he woke up we took him out in the orchard for his first walk. He was so funny that we called him "Squash," and he was called "Squash" ever after.

We put him down by a large tree, walked some distance away, then called him back, and he came running, and only looked at us and turned his ears

up. We put our hands out to him and called again, "Come, Pig, Pig, Pig, Pig, Pig." This time he took two steps forward, but then he turned back and looked at us all the time as little as a cat, and he came next afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Jack and Cousin Ollie made a coffin and a hearse out of two boxes. The hearse they put on two wheels to drag him to the grave which had been dug in the garden.

The gardener crossed Squash's little fore-foot on his chest and fixed the end of the hearse, and he did not stick up. We covered all his head with flowers and he looked as if he were asleep.

After the children had come, we took one last look at him. When he was there with a little black shawl we covered him to the grave. We formed a ring around it and sang a verse that we thought would be good and right to sing:

"God cares for every creature
In earth and sea and sky;
They sing his praises daily
Wherever they may lie.
The grass, the trees, the flowers
His constant care proclaim;
Then we his children
Should praise his glorious name."

Jay Gale and Jack lowered the coffin into the grave, then each put in a handful of earth. We put a headstone made of smooth board, the lettering of black paint, being done in Elijah's best style. It reads:

To the memory
of
Squash Piggy,
19th child
of
Mrs. Curlytail Piggy,
Aged 12 weeks.
"He was the pride and joy
Who had him for a pet.
They will never him forget."

After that we went back to the house in lowered voices. Every time I thought of Squash, the funeral was a great comfort to me.

The week after we buried little Squash we went home. Of course we could not have a pet like that in a city house but we were glad to have had him all summer. Many times when I was tempted to delay in doing what I was told, I thought of Squash how promptly he obeyed, and how, when he had some trick to perform he went about it until it was finished. There were very valuable lessons Jack and I learned that summer—prompt obedience and perseverance.

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SILVER FURNITURE.

Costly and Beautiful Articles for the Home.

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)

I should think every little girl in the land, and girls of a larger growth, too, would prefer some of the charming solid silver toys that are just beginning to make beautiful a shop window here and there, to every other toy.

The only trouble is that they are very expensive. But, then, as they are intended not merely for one's self, but for one's children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and so on, they make the prettiest cabinet ornaments possible when not needed for little girls to play house and give afternoon teas.

I do not think that one should consider the \$10 or \$15 spent for a tiny chair, for instance, as money badly invested. The reason for their being made of silver is that each piece is hand-made and of such delicate taste, coffee and tea urns, such exquisitely dainty cream jugs, sugar bowls, cups, and saucers, such perfectly modeled chairs and tables, such finely cut chasing and beading, a master hand is required.

I want to be very careful how I use the word "educational" in speaking of toys, but no other will quite express what these little objects are in the direction of art alone; for each is a model of what the greatest artists in the world consider best in art. And any young girl who plays "house" with Empire and Old Colonial settees, or admires themselves in a chaise longue of the same period, can but imbibe a taste for beauty of line and symmetry of form.

In addition to these, too, are miniature models of chairs of great historic interest, as well as of exceeding beauty of design. The chair of Gen. George Washington, for example, is a simple, stately, commodious "Pratt of Charles Dickens, not so unlike it. Then the

honey for the winter, but they take good care of their babies and are industrious.

Well, Squash grew too inquisitive about the bee's cell and got stung in the face. Pretty soon his left eye was closed up by the swelling. He was in pain because he cried at first.

We sat on the edge of the boulder and looked down on to the brown road edged by the stone wall and fringe of bushes. Away off, beyond the green and yellow fields, the swamp where the cat-fishes grew and beyond a clump of trees that were turning red and yellow, we could see a freight train crawling along like a great worm, in and out through the fields and over bridges.

Squash came rushing at us with a grunt for us to play with him. I suppose seeing out of one eye confused him, for he ran too near the edge, slipped and fell over, bang!—bang, roll, roll, roll, do all that steep, rough rock to the stone wall many feet below. There wasn't so much as a bush or a clump of sweet fern in that place to break his fall.

Jack and I looked at each other a minute, but couldn't speak; then I hid my face in my apron for I knew that Squash Piggy had killed himself.

Jack went around a tree at the left and carefully down a steep path that wound in and out by bushes and small trees that he could hold on by. He picked Squash up and brought him to me. Poor little pig! All covered with scratches and bruises, he lay gasping in my arms, looking up in my face as I called him all the pet names I could think of. Pretty soon he gave a little shudder and then lay still.

"He is dead, Jill," said Jack softly.

I cried hard and for a long time until Jack said we must have a funeral, then I began to plan about that.

We had never been allowed to play

with pretty bows on the shoulders, auntie said we looked very well.

After we had done all this, we went into the room where Uncle Peter was reading. He said that we would not interrupt him, but just stand still. It seemed a long while to us, but auntie said it was not more than four minutes before uncle laid the paper down and peered over his spectacles at us, saying: "Hm—m! children, are you waiting to speak to me?"

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LI HUNG CHANG.

FRENCH GOSSIP ABOUT THE FAMOUS CHINESE PRINCE WHO WILL VISIT AMERICA THIS FALL.

Who He is and What He is—His Enormous Power and His Immense Fortune—His Wonderful Scholarship—Something About the Persons Who Will Come with Him—A Look at Lo Feng-Loh, the "Dan Lamont" of Li Hung Chang.

Earl Li's Yellow Jacket and Peacock Feather—How His Excellency Will Dress—Something About His Habits and His Tastes—New Stories About His Stay in Japan—Why the Bullet Was not Extracted—A Chat with Gen. Foster.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, July 13.—I have just received word from the Chinese Legation that His Excellency Li Hung Chang is expected here in the early fall. He will spend some months in the United States, and will, it is thought, be entertained as a royal guest of the nation. Our leading statesmen who are posted as to Chinese matters are anxious that this should be the case, and it is probable that President Cleveland will assign one of the high officials of the State Department to take charge of Earl Li, that a dinner will be given him at the White House, and that he will have public receptions and dinners in our different cities. He should be carried

with Asia. It is he who has inspired the foreign treaties of China. It was he who settled the terms of peace with Japan and it is he who, it is now believed, is making a Russian and German alliance against the other powers of Europe. I doubt whether Li Hung Chang likes foreigners. Most Chinese do not, and Li is a pure Chinese. He believes in foreign methods, however. It was he who introduced the telegraph into China, and he has now 10,000 miles of wire connecting his office with all parts of the empire. He receives cables daily from every capital of the world, and I doubt not that the Chinese ministers of the different countries are now cabling him reports as to just what happens in the places where they are stationed. He has the foreign newspapers read and translated for him, and in his suite which he is carrying through Europe he has Chinamen who can speak every foreign language, and there will be nothing published about him that he will not read. Li Hung Chang understands a little English himself. He is highly cultured, and from a Chinese standpoint, he is one of the greatest scholars of the world. Our college graduates think they do well if they can stand highest in a class of 100. When Li Hung Chang graduated he stood highest at an examination in which 15,000 took part. He is a member of the famous Hanlin College, or the Imperial Academy of Peking, the tests to enter which are so strict that few Chinese can pass them. Li Hung Chang is a celebrated writer. He can not only make poetry and compose statesman-like documents, but he can write the Chinese character in the most artistic way, and he practices writing Chinese as an amusement a certain number of hours every day.



LI HUNG CHANG IN HIS PRIME.

over the country in a special car, and should be treated as a King, or as the greatest of foreign princes visiting the United States. Li Hung Chang is by all odds the most powerful Chinaman living. He stands next to the Emperor in influence, and as tutor to the Emperor and guardian of the throne he, to a large extent, controls the government of China. As the Viceroy of China he has more than thirty-five million people under him, and over these he has the power of life and death. He has an army almost as large as

LI HUNG CHANG'S SUITE. Li Hung Chang has now a large number of persons in his escort. He travels in great state. He has a foreign private secretary, two physicians, a number of interpreters, a half-dozen scribes or special writers, and an equal number of military orderlies. In addition to this he has a number of personal servants and other officials of different rank, all of whom are gorgeously dressed. I see among his party the name of Lo Feng-Loh as one of his secretaries of legation. This man may

down to the table, when it was taken off with the hat in which it was fastened. Li Hung Chang would be a striking figure in any clothing. He stands over six feet one inch in his stockings, and the boots of black broadcloth which he wears have soles of white wood about an inch thick, which make him look taller. He wears a long gown of bright yellow satin, which falls from his neck to his feet, and over this he has, upon state occasions, his yellow jacket. During one of my visits to him his jacket was of seal brown velvet, fastened with buttons of gold, and at another time he had what seemed to be a long sealskin coat, with very full sleeves. He keeps his hat on while he is in the house, and his official hat looks for all the world like an inverted spittoon. The peacock feather is fastened by a but-



LI HUNG CHANG'S VISITING CARD. CHINESE CHARACTERS ARE FULL SIZE. THE CARD IS OF A BRIGHT RED, 8 INCHES WIDE AND 11 INCHES LONG.

ton to the top of the hat, and it sticks far out behind. When not on dress parade Earl Li wears a fine skull cap of black silk, with a crown shaped like a hemisphere. When I saw him in 1894 this cap had a big, solitary diamond in the front of it, and a big diamond ring sparkled on one of Earl Li's long yellow fingers. He then had on trousers of rose-colored satin, which were tied around the ankles much like drawers, and I could see that these trousers were wadded and quilted in order that they might be warmer. During the interview some champagne was brought in, but Li Hung Chang took only a sip of this, and I afterward learned that he did not drink, and that he don't much believe in intoxicants. He is a great smoker, however. He uses a Chinese water pipe, a sort of a long-stemmed affair with a silver bowl about as big as your fist, connected by a tube, which holds the tobacco, and you draw the smoke through the water before it gets to your mouth. Li Hung Chang smokes like a steam locomotive, and he has a servant to act as pipe-bearer, and every minute or so the servant pushes the stem of the pipe into his mouth. Li Hung Chang takes one or two whiffs, and the servant thereupon takes away the pipe, while Li goes on with his talking.

AT DINNER WITH LI. Li Hung Chang is not entirely unaccustomed to foreign ways and foreign food. At the banquet which I attended both foreign and Chinese courses were served and I noticed that the Viceroy partook equally of both. He can use a fork as well as chopsticks, and during a chat I had with him he told me that he liked a mixture of the European and Chinese diet. He said he believed in plenty of vegetables, but rather thought that foreigners ate too much meat. At this dinner Li had two three servants about his chair all the time. These were ready to obey his every motion. They assisted him in his eating and in keeping his dress straight, and from time to time brought around his steaming white cloth for him to mop his face during the meal. This, however, is only the Chinese custom, and it must not be understood as indicating that the great Earl was in bad health or too old to take care of himself. He is, you know, about 75, but he is full of vitality, and mentally and physically he is as young as many a man of 50. He has both an English and a Chinese physician with him, and it is probable that the English physician will continue to administer the electric baths to his cheeks to which Li has been accustomed for some years. He had some time ago paralyzed the face, and he has cured this by the use of electricity. During my stay in Tien-tsin he was taking these electric baths, having them administered something like an hour a day, and he often said that electricity acted upon him like a tonic and gave him new life.

WHY THE BULLET WAS NOT EXTRACTED. In Li Hung Chang's face you may still see the mark of the bullet with which he was shot by the Japanese crank during his recent stay in Japan. The ball went in just below the left eye and left a marked scar. The bullet is still in his face, and was, it is said, recently photographed by means of the X rays. Li Hung Chang's great bravery during this shot has never been described in print. He showed wonderful nerve during the time that the doctors were probing the bullet. He allowed them to dig around in his face, and at one time when one of the doctors had driven the probe into his bone and was tapping it away at it, saying he had found the

bullet, Li replied that he was mistaken and that he was digging at the bone and not at the lead. After the bullet was found the question as to whether it should be extracted was raised. Li Hung Chang's son, however, refused to allow this without he had special permission to that effect from the Emperor. He said that if it was a question only of the life of his father he could permit it, but that in this case Li Hung Chang was the messenger from the throne. He represented the Emperor, and that he could not venture to have his life put in danger without first telegraphing to Peking. The situation was critical at this time, and to have telegraphed would have meant a delay of thirty-six hours. The doctors thought it best not to wait. They concluded to risk leaving the bullet in his cheek, and the wound was sewed up. It rapidly healed, and the viceroy has now entirely recovered from its effects.

EARL LI AND GEN. FOSTER. The above information was given me by Gen. John W. Foster, immediately after he had returned from Japan. He told me that Li Hung Chang was much worried by the shot. He thought that it might lessen his reputation in the eyes of the people of China, or as the Chinese say, that he might "lose face" with them. Said Gen. Foster: "I told the Viceroy that he had a wrong idea of the character of his wound; that he should be proud of the shot, and that instead of 'losing face' he had 'gained face.' He said that he would have been received in the service of his country, and that in the United States we considered such things honorable. It was no use, however, he would not be comforted. 'Did he think that the attempt to take his life was intentional on the part of the Japanese?' I asked. 'No,' replied Gen. Foster, 'or if he did it was only for a short time. The Japanese showed such great anxiety about it the Emperor took the matter too much to heart, and the great men of Japan came in and expressed their regrets so earnestly that Li Hung Chang soon saw the action was that of a fanatic, and he did not blame the Japanese government for it. After he was shot the Japanese could not do enough for him. They wanted to send



LI HUNG CHANG IN OFFICIAL DRESS.

him all kinds of presents. He would accept only those having no value. He took, for instance, such things as chickens and vegetables, but he would not accept works of art or anything that cost much money."

FOSTER'S GRANDSON AND EARL LI'S SON.

Speaking of Gen. Foster, I heard a story the other day of how he persuaded Li Hung Chang to allow him to leave China. The Chinese Viceroy became very fond of Foster, and he offered various inducements to get him to stay in China and act as one of the foreign advisers of the government. Gen. Foster, however, did not want to stay in China, and he told Li Hung Chang that it was impossible for him to do so.

"But why is it impossible?" said Li. "Is it a matter of salary? If so, I think we can fix that." Gen. Foster is a diplomat. He did not want to tell the Viceroy that the real reason for his not wishing to remain in China was that he liked America better, so he thought a moment and then evaded the question. Said he: "Your Excellency knows I would like to stay. I like you and I am fond of the Chinese people, but I have an imperative engagement in the United States for this summer, which was fixed before I came out here, and which I am bound to meet."

Here Gen. Foster stopped. He knew the curiosity of Li Hung Chang's Chinese nature would not let him rest

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\$2.00 Ladies' Black Oxford Ties, with patent leather tips; also fine \$2.00 Tan Oxfords; bargain price..... \$1.15

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\$2.50 Ladies' Spring Heel Tan Button Shoes, values only to be found here; bargain price..... \$1.40

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Bargain Heap No. 7
\$3.50 Ladies' Hand-turned Satin Nautica, in pink and lavender; bargain price..... \$1.60

Bargain Heap No. 8
\$3.50 Ladies' Extra Tan Button Shoes, in new opera and well square toes; very extraordinary values; bargain price..... \$1.90

Bargain Heap No. 9
\$5.00 Ladies' Button Shoes, made by Eddy & Webster, in kid and cloth top, hand-turned soles, pointed and narrow square toes; bargain price..... \$3.10

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LO FENG-LOH'S LETTER APPOINTING AN INTERVIEW WITH LI HUNG CHANG FOR MR. CARPENTER. ENVELOPE AT THE LEFT IS OF THE SIZE USED FOR DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE. THAT AT FOOT IS AN ORDINARY SOCIAL ENVELOPE.

that of the United States, and the money which he handles usually amounts to many millions of dollars a year. Li Hung Chang has a railroad which is practically his own. He has large interests in steamship lines. He owns mines and other properties and he has recently been purchasing cotton factories in different parts of China. During my stay at his capital the city of Tien Tsin, in 1894, I was told that he is many, many times a millionaire. His

he called the "Dan Lamont" of the great Li Hung Chang. He has spent some years in London, and he speaks English perfectly. He is so close to Li Hung Chang that he understands almost his every thought, and if the great Chinese Earl has an interview with the President, it will be Lo Feng-Loh who will act as interpreter. I have had two interviews with Li Hung Chang during two visits which I have made to North China, and in both cases I arranged for the audience through Mr. Lo Feng-Loh. This enabled me to get quite well acquainted with Mr. Lo, and I found him a man of broad reading and much information. At one of our meetings he talked of Huxley and Darwin, and expressed decided opinions upon the beauties of Emerson and Carlyle. He is a tall Chinaman of about 40 years of age, weighing, I judge, two hundred pounds. He dresses in good taste, and, like the Chinese of the better classes, wears quite imposing clothes.

HOW EARL LI DRESSES. Li Hung Chang will be by all odds the most distinguishing-looking Chinese who has ever come to the United States. He has, you know, been again decorated with the imperial yellow jacket, and upon state occasions he will wear his three-eyed peacock feather. This yellow jacket is of the finest satin. It is embroidered upon the breast and back with double dragons in a circle. The three-eyed peacock feather is the same which His Excellency wore during the great banquet that he gave to John W. Foster during my stay in China. He had on the yellow jacket and the peacock feather when we entered the palace, and kept on the latter until he sat



EARL LI HUNG CHANG AT 74. (See mark of Japanese bullet under left eye.)

palaces there contain hundreds of rooms, and he has far more power than President Cleveland.

A GREAT CHINESE SCHOLAR. Li Hung Chang has, for years, been practically the Emperor of China, as far as foreign nations are concerned. He has dictated the Chinese foreign policy, and the impression he receives while in the United States may be worth much to Americans as to their de-

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FOR
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Vice-President.....GARRET A. HOBART.

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SECOND EDITION—MCKINLEY NUMBER.

The second edition of the "McKinley Number," issued July 18, contains, on pages 7, 10, 11 and 16; material changes from the first edition. These pages have been recast for the purpose of introducing new matter collected and compiled since the 4th of July.

Among this new matter are the following articles:

"Maj. McKinley's Acceptance" (speech at Canton, June 29.) P. 7.
Senators Stewart and Jones of Nevada on gold since "the crime of 1873." P. 7.

"McKinley's Regiment" (official battle record of the Twenty-third Ohio Veteran Volunteers.) Now first published in newspaper form. P. 11.
"McKinley of Ours" (Washington letter.) P. 11.

"American Women" being Maj. McKinley's noble tribute to their potential and sublime influence, as given in his graceful address to a deputation of Cleveland ladies at Canton, July 15. P. 11.

"Comrades," Maj. McKinley's speech to the veterans at Canton. P. 11.
Eugene V. Smalley's "Study of the Character and Career" of Maj. McKinley—a just, well-written and splendid tribute to the man and his achievements. P. 16.

THE MCKINLEY NUMBER—16 PAGES.

(See Index on page 16)
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WHEN WILL YOU VOTE?

In the political crisis of today action is the duty of every man. We should not idly sit down and deplore the situation and content ourselves with crying out against this or that party folly. The first thing for the American people to do is to carefully study the conditions which exist, satisfy themselves what is wrong and at once set themselves to the task of preparing to furnish a remedy. Every intelligent American is ready to admit the omnipotence of the ballot. It is a power beyond all other powers in a republic. It is the great heart of our national life, and if each ballot represents a healthy pulse-beat, then we are safe.

We may deplore existing evils and dangers, but we must not look so much to party as to the individual for the remedy, for if the individual be right then so will be the party which is made up of individuals. What is needed at this time is a deeper sense of personal responsibility and a better knowledge of the important issues at stake in this Presidential campaign.

Never before did the Presidential candidates of the two great parties stand more fully as representatives of distinctively different principles, which are as wide apart as the poles, than they do today, and no man should take the ballot in his hand and cast it for either candidate without first informing himself of the principles to which support he thereby commits himself.

There never was a time in the history of the political affairs of this nation when it could be more truly said than today that ignorance is a crime against humanity, for the issues at stake affect our national prosperity, our national integrity and honor. Democracy has put up its signboard and it reads, "This way is the path to national bankruptcy, to the degradation of labor and a dishonored currency. We would bridge the Atlantic and let in the hordes of the Old World's craftsmen to compete with the American workman. We don't care a fig for the confidence of other nations; Uncle Sam is great enough and rich enough to determine his own policy without help from any other people. Let the government coin all the money it can, and then everybody will have more, for money will be plenty."

But those who argue in this way are ignorant of the first principles of

political economy. It was Senator Sherman, that wise financier and master of State affairs, who said: "What would be the inevitable result of the free coinage of silver now, when the silver in the dollar is worth only fifty cents? Does any man need to be told that it will be worth only what it costs? By carefully limiting the amount of silver coins and coining only on government account, we can maintain silver coins at par with gold coins, just as we keep paper money by a promise to receive it as money and redeem it in gold if demanded. We have pledged the faith of the United States that all forms of money shall be kept equal to each other. Thus far we have been able to maintain that pledge, and our financial honor is untarnished and our credit is equal to that of any nation in the world."

But with the wisdom of keen foresight and of his large experience, the Senator continues:

"The free coinage of silver will break down all this. The government will lose all control over the amount of money to be issued. This will depend upon the greed of bankers and bullion dealers. There will be no limit upon it except the vast quantity of silver in the world. All this will seek our market as long as our silver dollar is worth more than the bullion in it. The result is inevitable, as certain as the law of gravitation. The purchasing power of the silver dollar with coinage free will be the market value of the silver bullion. No gold will be taken to the mint or be paid into the treasury. All we have will be withdrawn, and the United States will stand with China, Japan, India, Mexico and South America, as silver States, and be detached from the great civilized nations of Europe, who still maintain the gold standard."

Diametrically opposed to such policy as this stands the Republican party of today, the friend of the honest dollar, with all its currency, be it silver or paper money, backed by gold. It accepts and fully realizes the truth of Daniel Webster's assertion, "The evils of a debased coin, or a depressed and falling public credit are more dangerous than war. They insinuate themselves in the shape of facilities, accommodation and relief. They hold out the most fallacious hopes of an easy payment of debts," but those hopes are never realized.

The Republican party is the friend also of the wage-earner, and it would not only protect his interests and prevent them from coming into competition with those of the starved and ill-paid masses of the Old World, but it would give to him a silver dollar that will be everywhere and under all circumstances worth a hundred cents in gold, the world's standard, and which will never change its value in his pocket.

For which of these parties will you vote?

AN ORGAN'S DILEMMA.

This community has been watching with amazement, incredulity and disgust the political floundering of the Evening Express, in its efforts to support the 16-to-1 scheme of repudiation, and at the same time to support the sound-money platform and candidates of the Republican National Convention. The antics of this grotesque and preposterous sheet would be amusing if they were not so pitiable. The wheel-headed editor of that eccentric publication is in a similar position to that of a man attempting to ride two horses going in opposite directions—a feat that has never yet been successfully accomplished by man, woman, child, or monkey.

For local reasons—incorrectly assuming that the prevailing sentiment of this city and section is favorable to free silver coinage at the 16-to-1 ratio—the Evening Express, though professing adherence to Republican principles, has howled diurnally for the Populistic regime of repudiation. Lacking decided convictions of its own, it fell in with what it deemed a popular fad. When the action of the St. Louis convention was foreshadowed so strongly as to amount to a practical certainty, the Evening Express promptly trimmed its sails to catch the McKinley breeze, and announced that it would support the sound-money candidates, standing squarely upon a sound-money platform, though it had strenuously opposed sound-money principles by advocating the free-coinage delusion.

In pursuance of its announced policy, the Evening Express is now trying to ride the free-silver hobby and the sound-money horse at the same time. As a result, it is reduced to the necessity of publishing, at frequent intervals, long double-headed editorials defining "the position of the Express" as related to the financial question. These explanations do not explain, for

the obvious reason that no lucid or consistent explanation is possible. The efforts of the unfortunate organ to define and defend its position only involve it more and more deeply in the quagmire of its own folly and insincerity.

The utterances of this vacillating journal would be of little or no consequence were it not for its frequent reference to Maj. McKinley as an advocate of "free silver." This is a gross libel on the Republican candidate for President. Maj. McKinley's record on the side of sound money is clear and indisputable. In common with most Republicans he believes in the largest possible use of silver consistent with the integrity of our own monetary system. But never, by vote or speech, did he favor the Quixotic and dangerous scheme of unrestricted free coinage, which would inevitably result in the degradation of our monetary standard, the ruining of our national credit, the unsettling of all values, and the infliction of widespread loss and suffering upon the American people.

Maj. McKinley has signified his hearty indorsement of the platform upon which he was nominated. He is a man of candor, and means just what he says. The efforts of the Evening Express to square itself, and to give its course an appearance of consistency, by representing Maj. McKinley to be a 16-to-1 crank, are both ridiculous and futile. The National Republican Convention is the spokesman of the Republican party, and it has spoken in unmistakable language against free coinage and for sound money. So has Maj. McKinley.

WILL THEY FUSE?

The Populist and silverite conventions, to be held at St. Louis this week, are certain to be lively affairs. There will be no end of hair-pulling, in a figurative if not in a literal sense, and the oratory that will agitate the atmosphere will be quite as breezy, though not so destructive, let us hope, as the great cyclone.

What the net results of these windy gatherings will be, no man can with certainty predict. At present writing, however, it looks very much as though the Chicago ticket and platform would be indorsed. A large-sized contingent among the aspiring statesmen of the Populist organization have well-defined objections to being swallowed, "body, soul and breeches," by the Altgeld-Tillman-Debs aggregation, which retains the Democratic name while repudiating Democratic principles. The kicks and roars of this contingent will be lusty and prolonged. Whether they will avail to prevent the consummation of the contemplated act of deglutition, only the events of the next few days can determine.

It may be premised as a certainty, however, that if the party headed by Mr. Bryan swallows the Populist and silverite crowd, as seems probable, it will subsequently be afflicted with one of the worst cases of indigestion on record.

IS CONSUMPTION CONTAGIOUS?

There has for some time past been a controversy among physicians as to whether consumption is contagious or not. A majority of physicians appear to be strongly of the opinion that it is contagious, although some hold the opposite view. Not long ago The Times referred to a pamphlet by Dr. Goodfellow, formerly health officer of Arizona, in which he stoutly maintained that the idea of consumption being contagious is all a mistake. The question is of particular importance to Southern California, because this section is one of the leading resorts for consumptive patients in the United States. Consumptives are sent here from all parts of the country, many of them in the latest stages of the disease, and the death rate of Los Angeles is largely swelled by these people, who are sent here when the disease has made such ravages in their systems that even our glorious climate is powerless to secure them a new lease of life. It is claimed by many physicians that there is great danger in the promiscuous intercourse of consumptive patients with others—that the matter expectorated from the lungs of consumptives, when dry, is disseminated in the air, and being breathed, may lay the seeds of disease in those whose systems are in a condition favorable to the development of the germ.

Those who maintain that consumption is contagious will find a strong argument in the case of Mentone, the popular resort on the Mediterranean, if the facts in regard to that place are correctly reported. Forty years ago this place was one of the healthiest villages in France, whose inhabitants were of superb physical development. It was discovered about this time that the climate of Mentone was remarkably beneficial in cases of lung diseases, and people afflicted in this way flocked hither from all parts of Europe. The natural result was that the people who had hitherto been engaged in farming, one and all betook themselves to ministering in various ways to the throngs of invalids. The strong and healthy women of Mentone became laundresses and washed, without taking the least precautions, the consumptive's clothes. The place is now described as being a "bacillus-ridden pest hole." The very soil and air are said to be contaminated.

It is very important for Los Angeles and Southern California that this question should be definitely settled one way or the other, but in a case like this, where doctors disagree, it is not easy to arrive at the truth of the matter, unless some person should be so unselfish as to submit himself to inoculation with the germs of the disease in order to make a test case. That, however, would be asking a little too much.

MORE POLICE NEEDED.

While the city has been adding population with amazing rapidity, and has largely increased its territory, the police force remains the same, so that it is at present inadequate for the large amount of work which it finds to do. Chief Glass has repeatedly drawn attention to the necessity for an increase in the force, but the question of economy, brought to the front by extravagance in other branches of the municipal government, has stood in the way. The investor suggests the following method by which the force might be increased in number without any considerable increase of expense:

"The salary of the patrolmen is \$83.33 per month, the sergeants and clerks are paid \$90, the detectives \$100, and the captain \$125. A reduction of about 12 1/2 per cent. on these figures is justifiable, if regard is had to wages paid in other occupations and the present cost of rents and provisions. The saving thus effected, amounting to about \$1000 a month, would go a long way toward paying for an increased force. However, whether it costs more money, or not, the force should be at once increased for the better protection of life and property."

The newspapers all over the country are having lots of fun over Mr. Bryan's pro-funeral oration, which, according to his own statement, he had carefully pre-arranged, and which was that "under no circumstances would he accept a nomination for a second term." This particular act of Mr. Bryan's is the one redeeming funny incident of that serio-comic Chicago convention. In one breath he assures the people that he had not the remotest idea that he was going to be selected as the Populist-Democratic free-silver standard bearer, and in the next he gravely announces that he had "long in mind, in case of such an emergency, to make known that under no circumstances would he accept a nomination for a second term as President." When Mr. Bryan has undergone a few more Nebraska suns he will know that it is not the evidence of wisdom, nor, indeed, is it good taste, to decline his soup before it is served to him.

The Baltimore News, an independent Democratic newspaper, is also of the opinion that the sound-money Democrats should vote for McKinley instead of putting a ticket of their own in the field. It counsels this as being the easiest and surest way of defeating the Chicago ticket. It says: "The only question that any sound-money Democrat should ask is this: What is the best way to defeat the Chicago ticket? Would it be best that a new Democratic ticket should be put up, or would the chances of defeating the Chicago nominee be better without such action? We incline to think that the best plan will be not to put a third ticket in the field. The silver men are going to concentrate their strength upon one ticket. Their opponents, we believe, would do well to concentrate their strength likewise upon one ticket." This is good advice and the more it is considered the better it looks.

Unless there is a great increase in the rate of registration within the next few days, a large number of voters will lose their votes in November. Although the registration books close August 10, a large proportion of the voters in the county are still unregistered. Everybody should know by this time that a complete re-registration is necessary this year, as the old Great Register has been canceled and a new one provided for. It is a noteworthy fact in this connection that while the legal voters are so slow to register, from ten to twenty foreigners are being turned into citizens each day.

Even Miss Susan B. Anthony is of the opinion that Mr. Bryan is altogether too young a man to be entrusted with the many and grave responsibilities attaching to the office of President of the United States. She says a man of 36 years has scarcely the knowledge and ripe judgment to fit him for such a position. Miss Anthony will be pleased to find out next November that the majority of the voters of the United States were also of her opinion.

Carl Browne, with an e, whom the Washington City Populists have lately resurrected from a well-earned political grave, rises in his mausoleum garments to remark that he is for Mr. Bryan. Just how much of that sort of thing the nominee of the Chicago convention can stand cannot at this time be accurately determined, but it may be safe to conjecture that in any case the result will be a Nebraska done brown.

The New York Herald is still another newspaper that is strongly urging the sound-money Democrats not to put a ticket of their own in the field. "It will not do," says the Herald, "to weaken the sound-money—the honest-dollar—forces by division in the face of this combine of silver fanatics and Populists of both parties, striking at the honor and welfare of the country."

The California Populist delegates to the Populist convention at St. Louis are siring their modesty by announcing that a plain tourist car, without cushions, is good enough for them. They reserve the privilege, however, of putting on silver-plated cars for their exclusive use just as soon as their nominee enters on possession of the White House.

It is a wonder that the City Council has not adopted a resolution giving the views of the people of Los Angeles on the currency question. Such an action would be no more unreasonable than the adoption of that Huntington harbor resolution.

THE MAN AND THE CAUSE.

The British Comprehend what is the Main Issue.

They Want to Defeat Protection by Any Means.

Good Republican Doctrine—Workingmen Want Factories Kept Open—Something for Farmers to Read—Why Mexico Prospers.

(Las Vegas Optic.) Free silver Republicans will support McKinley to a man on account of the protective tariff principles he embodies, remarks the Phoenix, Ariz., Herald. The farmer, the laboring man the tradesman and the manufacturer of this country must be protected from destructive foreign competition or all the gold or silver on earth coined and piled up in the United States would not bring them to prosperity. Encouraged enterprise and foreign starvation labor cut off are the only things that will bring relief to the great body of the American people.

The Workman's Battle.

(New Orleans Picayune, Dem.) The great working masses of the country, those who have nothing to sell but their labor, and no income but their wages, what could they make out of a great national disturbance? Why should they want to see factories closed, and of every sort stopped, and the money in which their wages are earned reduced in value? They would not. The fight for sound money is the fight for the workingman. He needs the best dollar that is made, and he is wise enough to know it.

What Harts Now.

(Louisville Commercial.) What hurts us now that four years ago we accepted Democratic advice, and tried the experiment of shutting up our factories to allow Europe to do our manufacturing? All we have to do to regain prosperity is to reopen our factories so as to give our workmen employment. We have enough money to give them good wages, without trying to pay them off with 50-cent silver dollars.

(Las Vegas Optic.) In 1892, under protection, we sold farm products in the markets of the world that were worth to us \$800,000,000 in round numbers. In 1895, the first complete "tariff reform" year, we sold farm products worth only \$546,000,000. The capture of the markets of the world, under a free-trade administration, cost farmers \$254,000,000. No wonder they want a little more McKinley protection.

Why Mexico is Prosperous.

(San Bernardino Times-Index.) A prominent and well known Mexican merchant said to the Nogales Oasis editor one day last week: "We read great deal in these days about the prosperity of Mexico, and her progress in manufactures and various lines of industry, all of which are ascribed to the free coinage of silver. It is not free coinage which is doing so much for Mexico, but it is a high protective tariff beside the duties of which those in the McKinley tariff act were free trade pure and simple."

(Southern States Lost to the Party.) (Charleston News and Courier.) With a free ballot and a fair count we believe that Alabama and Tennessee and Florida cannot be held in the free-silver column; and the States in the north and east which have in the past cast the deciding votes in close Presidential elections will not cast a single vote for a free-silver candidate for President.

(Niagara Canal and Hawaii.) (Portland Oregonian.) It is certain that the McKinley administration will be an improvement on the present one in one important respect, and that is in its foreign policy. It is worth noticing that the St. Louis platform not only commands the Niagara Canal, but favors American control of Hawaii and the purchase of the Windward Islands.

A Wise Declaration.

(The Manufacturer.) By no means the least important and significant of the platform declarations made at St. Louis is that which proposes to restore the ancient system of giving tariff favors to goods imported to this country in American ships. It is much to be hoped that the utterance represents a purpose which will have early fulfillment in the adoption of positive legislation.

Tidal Wave Coming.

(Buffalo Commercial.) A mighty popular voice demanded this nomination. It is no rash or bombastic prediction, but an important fact, that the tide will be carried into the President's office by a vote that will assume the size and rush and force of a tidal wave.

Platform for the People.

(Terre Haute Express.) McKinley is the people's man, and he stands squarely on the people's platform, for theirs are its broad planks, protection, sound money, strong foreign policy and the revival of the navy and commercial marine.

Predictions for McKinley.

(Columbus, O. Dispatch.) It is already predicted that McKinley will carry New York by 300,000 votes, New Jersey by 40,000, Pennsylvania by 250,000, and all the Eastern States by unprecedented majorities.

The First and Best Issue.

(Albuquerque Citizen.) Gold money is good and silver money is good, but without work a man can get neither gold nor silver, and therefore the protection to American industry is the first issue in the campaign.

CAMPAIGN SHOTS.

(Portland, Or., Telegram.) Talk is cheap. If it were worth any money at all the boy orator of the Platte would be a billionaire.

(Louisville Commercial.) There is nothing about bimetalism in the Chicago platform. It is a square fight for the Chinese silver standard.

(San Francisco Call.) The Democratic shouters are all for the boy orator but the thinking men of the party are turning their backs on him.

(New York Mail and Express.) The pen is mightier than the sword, but under the rule of Populism the pitchfork is greater than either.

(Pasadena Star.) Bryan won the nomination at Chicago by his eloquent periods. He will have another opportunity in November to come to a full stop.

(Washington Star.) "De reason some men don't get long better," said Uncle Sam, "is that dey apen't too much time huntin' round for politician dat kin legislate de mortgages off'n der farms."

(San Francisco Post.) Peffer says that the Populists cannot fuse with the Democrats. But it's immaterial any-

way. They'll be close enough to each other when both are welded in defeat. (St. Louis Globe-Democrat.) If Maj. McKinley had been allowed to name the Democratic candidate he could not have done better for his own cause than the Chicago convention did for it. (Kansas City Star.) There is nothing like taking time by the forelock, but "there's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip," and it's time enough to decline Cleveland's term after the first term is secured.

(Chicago Inter-Ocean.) Cleveland has very large ideas of what a President is for. He has vetoed five times as many bills as all other Presidents since the organization of the government. The two words that best describe his rule are veto and deficit.

THE MONEY QUESTION.

VII. AN INDEPENDENT AMERICAN SYSTEM OF FINANCE.

"Why must be submit to the dictation of England? Are we not big enough to regulate our own affairs?" The above questions are fairly asked in good faith by many who have little time to study the matter. We may begin the answer by asking another: Why is it that the great sections that poured out the men, the money and munitions of war that saved the Union, and which would be our main reliance in case of foreign war, should be servile slaves of England? And all the patriotism of the country be found only in the sections that but two years ago would have made it an American principle that a man should not be allowed to buy his beer before he can buy B's cigars, and that a mob has a right, by personal presence, to influence the course of the United States? Why is it that 90 per cent of the business and professional men of the United States are found on the one side, and 90 per cent of the country's head-beats and anarchists of the country on the other? This very fact should lead to the suspicion that there is something rotten in the idiom of the money question.

England has dictated nothing any more than she has about free trade; and of the advice she has given there have been two distinct results: one on finance. No one has ever said we must do so and so because England did so and so, or said so and so. The whole idea of England dictating to us is a political mongrel that does the howling for the silver kennel, so stupid, so absurdly false that no one of sense has hitherto thought of it worth contradicting. England gets all her interest in gold, or its equivalent, anyhow, and cares not a fig for the standards of any body.

Why did Venezuela the other day adopt the gold standard? Will any one accuse that little spitfire of subversion to England when she has not even had diplomatic relations with her? Why did Chile do the same two years ago? Has Chile ever failed to inform the world that she was able to take care of herself?

They do it because they find themselves handicapped in every deal with the world. The fluctuation in exchange alone costs them millions every year, deranges every business transaction and keeps the value of the money even for home use, uncertain; while the uncertainty of its value ruins the credit of the country, even with home lenders. Double rates of interest or ruinous discount on the bonds, or both, are inevitable for every loan, public or private.

When they say in tones that mean it, that every dollar shall be as good as every other dollar and all shall circulate together and be as good as anybody's dollar, all this ceases. And it takes very little gold to do it. Honest intent is 95 per cent of the redemption fund.

The Republican party in 1873 gave the country a purely American currency on a purely American basis. It has since given us a larger circulation per capita than we have ever had during or after the war. "The estimate of \$54 per capita during the war, made by the Populists and commonly accepted by the silver men, is stupidly false. It embraces the gold and silver, all out of circulation, with over a billion of bonds like the 7-30's, simply because the law made them legal tender. The United States bond will buy anything today at its market price as quickly as gold, but no one pretends it is part of the circulation, and calling legal tender money is as good as every other day the interest on the legal tender bonds became large enough to figure in a transaction, they ceased to circulate and became the due money bonds are today. Counting these out, the circulation is today larger for each person than it ever was. (See Statistician and Economist, page 205.)

The Republican party has constantly increased it in every way that was safe, and proposes to continue so to do. Every dollar of that currency is as good as every other at all times and places, and as large as the world's biggest dollar in the world's biggest markets. The man who says it is no disadvantage anywhere. If he had anything else he would be shaved and cheated in every deal from San Diego to Kansas and back again, and by no means worse than by his own countrymen.

The Republican dollar of today is distrusted by nobody. Even those who have over the nation, and who because they think some one makes some money out of it (although that is false, for the profit on it is so light that the large banks won't touch it) will all admit that it is worth 100 cents. Every Republican dollar is a dollar not merely by law, but by universal confidence.

Which is the better money—money that every one has full confidence in, or money that only half the community has confidence in? And if one-half is the business half and the other is not, is the money impure or weaker?

For money in which every one has unbounded confidence the silver men propose to substitute one in which the intelligence and business of the country lacks confidence, one which every one will constantly be comparing with another dollar in fixing prices, one that will give every shank with money a chance to speculate on the fluctuations one whose value will depend upon the price of the floating pig silver, which price depends largely upon the manipulation of speculators. The gold standard of New York will also be a powerful factor in all prices. The commercial price of silver is fixed in London by the price of bar silver, as it has been for 300 years, and all our bluster cannot help it, any more than it can prevent the price of our wheat being fixed at Liverpool by the surplus of the world. The surplus metal will be sold at whatever price it will. They are perfectly willing to let London silver gamblers and New York gold gamblers play with our values that way. There is no subservience in that—oh, no! Your mine-owner is your own patriot!

Venezuela, with all her hatred of England, has been too smart to let pig metal in London play with her values. The American silver war, allows his hatred of England to blind him, tears his hair, shouts in the dark and calls that patriotism. "Coin's Financial School," pages 14 and 17, tells us France disturbed the ratio and took away our silver by the difference between 16 and 15 1/2. Why did these great and only patriots lie in their cradles and allow that monarchy to turn into bullion as fast as it fell from the mint almost every one of the bright and beautiful eight million dollars of our daddies? If France could then fix up a ratio that would take away our silver, couldn't she fix up another to do that would take away our gold? Almost any bignation could do it. What we could do if we closed our ports is

one thing, but as long as we leave them open and play wucher with the commercial world we can't let the other chaps have the deal every hand. France deranged our circulation per capita, destroyed our money, and every dollar of which it is estimated cost about 2 cents to coin, and kept our mints turning out bullion which would have been far better cast in bars at a trifling cost. And yet we stood it! And the blood of our great, new class of exclusive patriots never boiled at the outrage.

America beat this game by rising to the plane on which it can't be played. Venezuela has sense enough to see that is the only way. Chile has sense enough, and all the nations will follow when they can, for none can afford the handicap.

In the older parts of the United States, where railroads pay dividends and bonds are a staple, new money, lifetime the savings bank regularly pays the interest on the laborer's little savings, and mortgage foreclosures are as scarce as broken banks, people understand these things and demand as good cards to play against the world as the rest of it has.

The idea that there is any subservience in that is supreme "wooliness," which would be worthy of a raw country full of ignorance and conceit, where "liabilities \$100,000, assets \$13,57." In an insolvent's schedule, it is respectable where stocks pay assessments instead of dividends and bonds are never intended to pay interest, and where you find more promissory notes, agents and curbstone brokers in a single block than in a whole city in the East, or in the entire republic of Mexico.

A CATALINA FISH STORY.

(Dedicated to the Annapolis Club.)
A fisher sat on a rocky shore,
Grinning with might and main,
And a mackerel fish came swimming by,
And looked, and looked again.
Then she dove down to the ocean depths—
A lady-fish was she—
To her seaweed home and Mr. Mack,
And the little mackerals there.
Said she, "Farewell, my finny spouse,
And you, my shining dears;
Nay, do not wave your tails about,
But wade away those tears."

"For wonder at that wobbling boat
There sits a fish as bold,
With a smile like that of a shovell shark
And the eyes of codfish cold.
And I seem to see through the salty waves
(I thought he hasn't any gills).
The lovely form of my long-lost cod,
That I have loved through many lils."

So she left her nest 'mid the tangled weeds
And hurried her to the shore,
And stood on her tail near the wobbly boat
And never went back any more.

JULY 19, 1896.

Indications
Fair.

THE WEATHER.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles.
July 18.—At 5 a.m. the barometer registered 29.94; at 5 p.m. 29.91. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 65 deg. and 74 deg. Relative humidity, 5 a.m., 87 per cent.; 5 p.m., 66 per cent. Wind, 5 a.m., east, velocity, 1 mile; 5 p.m., northwest, velocity, 5 miles. Character of weather, 5 a.m., cloudy; 5 p.m., clear. Maximum temperature, 82 deg.; minimum temperature, 65 deg. Barometer reduced to sea level.

The Times

ALL ALONG THE LINE.

When you see a crowd of people at a street corner, consulting violently and talking in loud voices, you should not jump at the conclusion that a street fight is in progress. You may safely bet 16 to 1 that it is a discussion of the silver question.

The entertainment to be given this evening at Unity Church for the benefit of Phoebe Cousins should be largely attended. Miss Cousins has for years been active in promoting the welfare of her sex, or what she deemed its welfare. She is now in reduced circumstances, owing to prolonged illness, and the friends of "the women's cause" should rally to her relief.

Two oil wells are being driven in San Diego county. One is down 1200 feet, and the second is between 100 and 200 feet deep. The careful investigation by oil experts lead them to believe that so far as signs go large bodies of oil lie under the surface of San Diego county, and it is believed that the persistent prospectors will finally succeed in tapping these valuable deposits.

Those who think they know say that the old Spanish records of the city government that are now locked in the City Hall vaults contain much information that might be valuable to the city under certain contingencies. The Finance Committee of the Council shares this view, and his recommendation to the Council the employment of a competent man to translate these old archives into modern English. The work will cost about \$1200.

Many men are at this time hesitating just which office to "run for" next fall, when the present office-holders in the City Hall go out. The alluring prospect of having to struggle with any one of these municipal jobs, does not apparently discourage any of these aspirants. Each insists on exercising his prerogative as an American citizen to scramble for any elective office in sight, and the result will soon approximate the excitement of a three-ring circus.

Would it not be well to call a turn on the cards? The little pastboards seem to have played an important part in several of the criminal prosecutions that have been called in the courts during the past few days. Dole claimed to have won his big forged check at a poker sitting, and now Coulton is before the court and jury alleging innocence and claiming to have won his check from a gambler. Even innocent Fancher played poker with disolute company. And what did Holst play? He has played havoc with his liberty, to say the least. Let us have a change in the game.

Registration of voters is progressing unsatisfactorily. Only twenty days are left in which voters may register, yet the total registration of Los Angeles county, outside this city, is only a little over 10,000 in total numbers. This is an important year and no intelligent citizen should neglect his necessary voting qualifications. Persons whose names do not appear upon the Great Register cannot be permitted to vote under the laws of the State of California. The registration must close on August 10, and it begins to look as if the rush at the last moment would be up to the hundreds will not be able to reach the clerk's desk. The total registration up to last night was less than 20,000.

J. A. BURKE ROBBED.

Charges a Colored Man of Stealing from Him.

Charles Mathews, a colored man, was arrested Friday afternoon by Sergt. McKee of the East Los Angeles Police Station, and is now locked up in the City Jail on a charge of robbery.

Last Thursday afternoon, J. A. Burke, a tailor who lives on Montreal street, was in a saloon on Main street between First and Second streets. Burke had been to the bank and drawn \$30, and had some money in addition to that amount.

He displayed his money in the presence of some of the habitués of the saloon. One of them was Mathews, who, after taking a drink with Burke, offered to show him to a barber shop, as Burke wanted to get his hair cut. Burke went with him to another saloon instead of a barber shop, and the two men had another drink. Burke had been without sleep for two nights, and says he was so weary that he does not remember exactly what followed.

About 3 o'clock Friday morning he awoke and found himself in Mathews' house in the Arroyo Seco in East Los Angeles. He also discovered that he had been robbed of \$30 in gold.

Mathews had left the house and Burke went to look for him. He called the Police Station and reported the matter. Sergt. McKee arrested the colored man on Wall street and he was arraigned before Justice Owens yesterday afternoon on a charge of robbery. His examination was set for July 20.

Music at the Park.
The programme of the band concert at Westlake Park this afternoon will be: March, "The Anniversary," (George Rosey.)
Lancers, "Loomis College," (Zimmermann.)
Selection, "Erminie," (Jakobowski.)
Hoy's "Patrol," (L. F. Gottschalk.)
Waltz, "Espanita," (G. Rosey.)
Intermission.
Overture, "Zampa," (Herold.)
Intermission.
Lion du Bal, (Ernest Gillet.)
Selection, "Il Trovatore," (Verdi.)
Masurka, "La Czarine," (L. Ganne.)
Two-step, "Gallant Knights," (Leipzig.)

BRIGHT SPECIAL BAGGAGE DELIVER
Main office, No. 225 West Second street.

JUSTICE OWENS'S BIG DOCKET.

Large Number of Law-breakers in Police Court.

L. Kretzer was arraigned before Justice Owens yesterday on a charge of embezzling a \$5 check from the American Wringer Company, for which he was an agent. His examination was set for July 21.
J. D. Guerrero, who was arrested yesterday, charged with interfering with the dog-catcher, was arraigned on a misdemeanor charge before Justice Owens and his trial was set for July 23.
O. W. Dennis was arraigned before Justice Owens yesterday, charged with grand larceny. It is alleged that Dennis robbed A. M. Grant of Pico Heights of \$2000. His examination was set for July 22.

Edgar Willis, who was arrested on a charge of cruelty to animals some days ago for throwing a cat out of a window of his house in Crocker street, was before Justice Owens yesterday and after hearing his defence the justice dismissed the case.

William P. Tobin, the alleged embezzling clerk of the Blue Ribbon grocery store, who was arrested in San Diego, was before Justice Owens yesterday on a charge of embezzlement and his examination was set for July 22.

Frank G. Allen, who in company with Camille Falle was arrested in an opium den a few days ago, was before Justice Owens yesterday. Allen's case was continued until July 23 and the Falle woman's bail of \$10 was ordered forfeited, as she failed to appear.

Frank Wood, whose case for selling liquor on Sunday has been in the courts since May 19, was discharged by Justice Owens yesterday.

J. E. Brown was arraigned again on a charge of battery and his case was continued till July 23 at 10 a.m.
James Murray, the drunken man who struck Special Officer Henderson when he was being taken to the station, was fined \$15.

Aldred Gallardo, who was arrested by Officer Thompson Friday night for the alleged theft of some harness, was before Justice Owens yesterday and his examination was set for July 23.

John J. Mooney, who was arrested for creating a disturbance Friday night, will be arraigned Monday.

Justice Owens, after hearing the evidence in the case against Ed Meyers for battery, took it under consideration.

PATTON IS A CANDIDATE.

Wants the Nomination for Congress from the Democratic Party.

George S. Patton, known to the voters of the Sixth Congress District as the opponent, two years ago, of Congressman McKim, is an active candidate for the Democratic Congressional nomination. In a public letter, prepared by him, his reasons for seeking the nomination are set forth. The letter is here given:

"To the voters of the Sixth Congress District—Gentlemen: During the past month it has been urged upon me by many citizens of this district to avow myself a candidate for election to Congress. My hesitation in deciding upon this step has arisen from personal considerations and business responsibilities, and not from any wish upon my part to evade any responsibility of citizenship in the political crisis upon which the country is now entering, or fear as to the result. The rapid march of events in the past few weeks has deeply impressed upon me the gravity of this responsibility, and the impropriety of hesitation on the part of any man to take his part manfully in the struggle. In the current campaign the predominant issue is the question of finance, and the question resolves itself simply into whether or not the American people desire a continuance of the present condition of stagnation, or whether it is their will to inaugurate a system of national finance without foreign consent or interference. The future prosperity of the country and the stability of its institutions demand that this question shall be at once and forever determined. Honest citizens of whatever party should give it honest consideration and vote their convictions."

"While consideration of the opinions of those who desire to maintain the political status of the last four years, which would be the result of the election of Mr. McKinley, I am myself firmly of the opinion that the prolific source of most of our present political woes was the abandonment of the free coinage of silver in 1873, and that the first step that must be taken in order to reestablish national prosperity lies in the return to the constitutional system of bimetalism as it existed prior to 1873. Believing this, I hail with joy the nomination by my party of William J. Bryan upon the Chicago platform. Under his standard I gladly place myself, and I shall advocate his action as the true representative of Americanism. If he shall be the choice of the people for the Presidency, it is absolutely essential that he shall have the earnest support of a friendly Congress in order that the verdict of the majority may find prompt and efficient expression in law."

"Very respectfully,
"GEORGE S. PATTON."

WHAT KRETZER SAYS.

Claims that the American Wringer Company Owes Him.

L. Kretzer, the former agent of the American Wringer Company, who was arrested Friday on a charge of embezzling a \$5 check from the company, has something to say in extenuation of his act.

Kretzer claims that he had worked for the company of which C. E. Turner is the manager, for eleven months, and that during the last few weeks he was with the firm, Turner withheld his commissions, amounting to a little over \$5. He made numerous requests for his money, but was put off. Being in urgent need of the money, he sold a clock for \$5, and told Turner that he had done so. Turner swore out a warrant for his arrest.

J. Gordan, an employe of the Eastern Clock Company where Kretzer is now employed, has known him for a number of years and speaks highly of his honesty and integrity. Kretzer's examination will take place before Justice Owens Tuesday, and he is out on bail in the meantime.

A SMALL BLAZE

Creates Some Excitement on West Washington Street.

A small blaze created a good deal of excitement on West Washington street yesterday afternoon, but did little damage.

About 3 o'clock the roof of a little house in the rear of No. 1031 West Washington street, occupied by Mrs. Carrie Finley, caught fire from the chimney and was damaged to the extent of \$15.
Miss Sullivan, who lives near by, telephoned an alarm to the fire department, and a chemical extinguisher the blaze.

C. . . C.
Cool,
Comfortable.

Hotel del Coronado.

Summer rates as low as \$2.50 per day by the week. The best table and the best of everything at the most reasonable rates ever offered anywhere.
Try it and be convinced.

CORONADO AGENCY,
200 S. Spring St.,
H. F. Norcross, Agt. Los Angeles.

LATE BOOKS.

An Adventurer of the North:
A continuation of the histories of "Pierre and His People," by Gilbert Parker. \$1.50.
Stephen, A Soldier of the Cross:
By Florence M. Kingsley, author of "Titus." \$1.25.
Democracy and Liberty:
2 volumes, by Lecky. \$6.00.
The Key of the Pacific:
Or, the History of the Pacific Ocean, by A. R. Colquhoun. \$7.50. For sale by
C. C. PARKER, 246 S. Broadway.
Near Public Library.

FOR
Pure Ice
AND
PURITAS
Telephone
228
The Ice & Cold
Storage Co.

Ladies',
Children's and
Infants' Wear

"BUY OF THE MAKER,"

I. Magnin & Co.

237 S. Spring St.
Tel. 782 Black
San Francisco stores—
840 Market St.,
180 Market St.

Send for Catalogue.

MYER SINGEL, Manager.

SOLD THE MARES.

A Serious Charge Made Against a Liveryman.

Charles Minehard, known as "Dutch Charlie," who is proprietor of a livery stable on Aliso street, was yesterday arrested by Officer Long on a warrant sworn out by W. B. Martin, charging Minehard with felony embezzlement.

Martin claims that he agreed to buy two mares from Minehard some time ago and was to give him three ponies and \$75 in cash. He turned over to Minehard the ponies and \$25 and agreed to pay 25 cents per day for the care of the mares until he was ready to take them to his pasture.

When he went to Minehard for the mares he was informed that he could not have them. Minehard, it is said, refused to make any settlement. Martin says he has learned that Minehard sold the mares, hence his arrest.

Wellington Hated Flattery.

As the Duke of Wellington was standing one day opposite his house in Piccadilly, waiting an opportunity to cross the street, an entire stranger to him offered his arm to the Duke to assist him in crossing. Although Wellington hated assistance of any kind, he accepted the stranger's arm, and the latter, having secured a passage by signing to the drivers of the vehicles stop, conducted the great man in safety across the street. "I thank you, sir," said the Duke, releasing his arm and proceeding to his house door. But the stranger, instead of moving on, raised his hat and delivered himself to the following effect: "Your grace, I have passed a long and not uneventful life, but never did I hope to reach the day when I might be of the slightest assistance to the greatest man that ever lived." "Don't be a fool," responded the Duke, and he turned on his heel.

The Great Register.

The total registration of voters to date is 28,385; of this number 10,108 are from county precincts; the total registration in this city is 18,277.

A very important question in these days is the use of ready mixed paints—the success established by genuine mixed paints has been the cause of flooding the market with worthless imitations—Harrison's Paints have been made and sold for one hundred years.

P. H. Mathews,
238-240 South Main Street.

152 South Main Street. 105 East Second Street.

We Double Dollars...
As far as the Buying Power goes.

Domestics.
Best American Shirting Prints.....35c
Fine Indigo Blue Prints.....4c
A new case of Martha Washington Prints in handsome new colorings.....35c
Simpson's best American Prints in Red and Black and Red & White, at 5c
Finest quality American Prints, in Blue and White and Satin Gray colorings, at.....5c
Good quality Apron Check Gingham, stripes and checks, 75c and.....8c
Amoskeag best American Check Gingham.....45c
Outline Flannels, in light and dark stripes, at.....4c
Fine quality German Outing Flannels.....9c
Plain Black Satens, 30 inches broad, suitable for waists and skirts, at.....10c
Handsome English Satens, in two and three-color checks, exceptional quality, at.....12c
Best quality English Satens, in handsome solid colors of all the new shades, at.....12c
Yard wide Bleached and Unbleached Muslin of good body and quality, at.....5c
Lonsdale, 36-inch Unbleached Muslin.....7c
Lonsdale 36-inch Bleached Muslin.....8c
Unbleached Canton Flannels, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10c

Children's Shoes.
Children's Genuine French Calf School Shoes, "School House" brand, sizes 8 to 11.....85c
Children's Boxtop Black School Button Shoes, with worked button holes, sizes 12 to 2 for.....95c
Children's Extra Quality Goat Shoes, with spring heels and patent leather tips, sizes 8 to 8; great value for.....85c
Children's Goat Leather Tan Shoes of good make, with spring heels, sizes 8 to 11, for.....\$1.24

No old stock—No old goods
—but a brand new store with
brand new goods at prices
possible only on Main street.
We are here to do business,
and we are getting right
down to bed-rock as far as
prices go. Every week we
are going to grow. We will
treat you right in every
way—A big Shoe Department; a big Furnishing Department; a big Wash Goods Department; a big Notion Department.

Your Money Will
be Returned
If You Want to Bring
the Goods Back.

TERRY TERRY TERRY TERRY
311 West Second Street
Near Broadway. Phone 1546

Extra Soda Crackers, per lb.....5c
Graham Crackers, per lb.....10c
Portland Snaps, per lb.....10c
Vanilla Wafers, per lb.....10c
Fancy Mixed Candy, per lb.....10c
Gum Drops, per lb.....10c
Fancy English Walnuts, per lb.....15c
Unbleached Japan Tea, per lb.....25c
Party, 10 to 25, per lb.....25c
Terry's M. and J. Coffee, per lb.....25c

Bottled Chow-chow or Pickles.....10c
Fancy Bottled French Mustard.....14c
Boston Baked Beans, per can.....5c
Sardines in Oil, per can.....5c
Large Box Mustard Sardines.....5c
Picnic Deviled Ham, per can.....1.50 each
Ralston Pure Food Coffee, per pkg.....15c
Large Box Macaroni.....25c
5 Gallons Coal Oil.....1.50 each
5 Gallons Gasoline.....1.50 each

Always go to TERRY'S for good goods at right prices.

TERRY TERRY TERRY TERRY

HOW TO SEE MOUNT LOWE.
ROUND TRIP FARES—Altadena Junction to Rubio Canyon, 50c; Rubio Canyon to Echo Mountain, 85c; Altadena Junction to Echo Mountain, 85c; Echo Mountain to Mount Lowe Springs, 85c.

SUMMER EXCURSION RATES.
Party, 3 to 10, from Altadena Junction to Mt. Lowe Springs and return.....\$2.50 each.
Party, 11 to 25, from Altadena Junction to Mt. Lowe Springs and return.....2.00 each.
Party, 26 and over, from Altadena Junction to Mt. Lowe Springs and return.....1.50 each.
Party, 3 to 10, from Altadena Junction to Mt. Lowe Springs and return.....1.75 each.
Party, 11 to 25, from Altadena Junction to Mt. Lowe Springs and return.....1.50 each.
Party, 26 and over, from Altadena Junction to Mt. Lowe Springs and return.....1.25 each.

The above rates will remain in force until further notice. These tickets can only be purchased at main office, Grand Opera House, Pasadena, Mt. Lowe Springs Company, cor. Third and Broadway, Los Angeles; Pasadena and Los Angeles Electric Railway Office, Fourth and Broadway, Los Angeles.—Pasadena and Mt. Wilson Railway Company.

F. L. BAKER, General Manager.

DR. LIEBIG & CO.
The old reliable, never-failing Specialists, established 1874. Dispensaries in Chicago, Kansas City, Butte (Montana), San Francisco, and Los Angeles.

123 South Main Street.

In all private diseases of Men
Not a Dollar Need Be Paid Until Cured.

CATARRH a specialty. We cure the worst cases in two to three months.
GLEET of years standing cured promptly. Waiting drains of all kinds in men or women speedily stopped.

Examination, including Analysis, Free

No matter what your trouble is, nor who has failed, come and see us. You will not regret it. In nature's laboratory there is a remedy for every disease. We have the remedy for yours. Come and get it. The poor treated free on Fridays from 10 to 12.

123 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

J. B. Lewis & Co.
\$2.50
\$3.00
\$4.00
SHOES

These shoes fit to perfection and wear as only the best of leather can. They're shapely, pliant—the most comfortable of footwear. They always manage to let in air and keep out dirt.

FOR SALE BY JOSEPH BICKEL.

TIMKEN SIDE SPRING BUGGY.

Lightest riding vehicle made. Try one, you will never ride in any other. Warrant springs for five years. First premium World's Fair, Chicago. HAWLEY, KING & CO., Los Angeles, Agent for So. California.

Auction Sales
Will be conducted by me in future as in past at residences or places of business. I pay cash for furniture or give you a guarantee of price which shall be realized by auction. Do not dispose of your household goods before getting my figures, as I can save you money. My office in future will be at 228 W. Fourth St., with Wilde & Strong, under Chamber of Commerce.

O. M. STEVENS,
Auctioneer.

Online Bros.
Monthly Catalogue
Sent Everywhere.....

Poland Rock Water
Bathrooms & Co.,
Tel. 505 Broadway

J. T. SHEWARD,
113-115 North Spring St.

We will place on sale Monday our entire stock of fine black and colored Dress Goods that are marked in stock for \$1 a yard and will sell the choice for one day for 75c a yard. We have the largest Black Dress Goods stock we have ever carried. We have more of the most desirable styles in Black Dress Goods for a dollar a yard, and we have a larger variety in real choice goods. The entire line will be on sale Monday for 75c a yard—pure Mohairs, Silk and Wool mixtures, fine all-wool, plain and brocades, with a beautiful line of fine shot effects. We will include our entire line of colored Dress Goods in the choicest styles for the same money, 75c a yard. Every yard of Colored Dress Goods marked in stock for \$1 goes to 75c for one day.

We will offer our entire line of Black and Colored Silks for 75c a yard that are marked in stock for \$1. Black Brocade Taffetas that are as good as gold will be sold for the cut price Monday. All the choice small neat checks and stripes and all the rich changeable Taffetas that have never been sold for less than \$1 will be on sale Monday for 75c. It is the richest collection of fine Silks and Choice Patterns that have ever been offered for the money. You will notice particularly that no Dresden effects are in the line. Dresden Silks are as dead as a last year's bird's nest. Our entire line of dollar Silks one day for 75c a yard.

You can buy the choice of any suit left in the house in the way of cotton or linen for one price, \$2.95. The price has been \$5 and \$6. We expect to close every suit this week. \$2.95 buys the choice.

Newberry's
OLIVE OIL....

We are headquarters for Pure California Olive Oil.

Pure California Lucca Oil, full quarts.....\$1.00
El Monte Pure Olive Oil, quarts.....1.00
El Monte Pure Olive Oil, pints......75
Howland's Pure Olive Oil, quarts.....1.00
Howland's Pure Olive Oil, pints......75

We try to call attention to the Oil that heads this list. It is a pure California production, and in full quart bottles.

216 and 218 S. Spring St.

Public Opinion...
is divided on the currency

But united in declining
Bishop & Company's
Princess Sodas the only

Use the Best.
SPENCE'S
Premium Baking Powder

Has no superior for Purity and Strength.
No better powder can be made.
Analysis on every can.

J. M. SPENCE & CO.,
Manufacturers,
413 S. Spring St.

CORONADO WATER.
Office now at...
204 South Spring Street.
Free Delivery to Any Part of the City.
Tel. 204.
W. L. WHEDON, Agent.

Four Points...
IN REGARD TO OUR
VENTILATING SHOES.

The . Suggests a short pause to investigate.
The ! Indicates your pleased surprise upon having the mechanism shown and explained to you.
The . Marks your full stop as you are having a pair fitted on.
The ? You will use last as you ask yourself why this idea was not put in practice long, long ago.

There is no denying the fact that the invention of this ventilating system marks a new era in the manufacturing of shoes. Nine-tenths of the diseased feet are due to the sweating and scalding process caused by wearing air-tight shoes. By the use of these ventilating shoes, which keep the foot supplied with cool, fresh air, the feet soon harden and all diseases disappear. We are sole agents for these shoes.

THE PERFECT FITTING SHOE COMPANY,
122 S. Spring St.

to the passage would be useless.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE.
FORGERY THE RAGE
Cullom's Trial is Proceeding in Department One.
Holst is in Jail Under Two Forgery Charges.

Finance Committee Recommends to the Council the Translation of the City's Spanish Records into English.

The Finance Committee of the Council yesterday recommended that a contract be entered into for the translation, by some competent person, of the old Spanish records which are now in the custody of the City Clerk. The Health Officer yesterday filed his annual expense estimate with the City Auditor. At the Courthouse yesterday the trial of G. W. Cullom was called in Department One. The defendant is charged with attempting to cash a forged check at the National Bank of California of this city, for \$35, bearing the signature of "John Goode." E. Holst, charged with forgery on two counts, is lying in the County Jail under bonds of \$3000. His brothers have withdrawn from his bond. There were two criminal arraignments in Justice Young's court yesterday. An insane Chinaman was committed to Highland. Two divorces were granted. The Santa Ana assignee of Beatty Bros. has brought suit to recover the merchandise, or in case it cannot be delivered, for \$12,000. Thirteen new citizens were admitted. The contest over property in the Kuhnerts-tract has been filed. Shead has been awarded judgment for \$1370 by Judge Clark, in his suit against Hinman & Pile for funds arising from the collection of a note.

AT THE CITY HALL.
SPANISH RECORDS.
FINANCIAL COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS THEIR TRANSLATION.

Annual Expense Estimate of the Health Officer Filed with the City Auditor—Increase Over Last Year's Allowance Asked For.

The old Spanish records which lie in the vaults of the City Clerk's office, have been for some time under consideration by the Finance Committee of the Council, which committee yesterday included in its weekly report to the City Council a recommendation that the records be translated into English. Much of valuable information is thought to be contained in these records, especially of a nature that could be used by the city in its impending contest with the City Water Company. Several letters have been made by competent translators to do this work, and one of these offers will be accepted by the City Attorney, in whose hands the committee recommends the matter to be left. Its recommendation in the matter, with others pertaining to financial questions, is contained in the following report:

"Recommend that the reports of the City Auditor on the condition of the funds for the week ending July 11, and on his books for the month ending July 30, 1896, be filed.

"Recommend demand of Ernest Koenig for rebate on account of saloon license be denied.

"Recommend demand of A. J. Kappes for \$50 rebate on account of saloon license be referred to the Board of Police Commissioners.

"Recommend petition from Ferrare Bros. asking a return to them of taxes paid on \$50 worth of personal property be denied.

"Recommend that the sum of \$529.24 be transferred to the water improvement fund, and \$50 to the Westlake Park fund from the interest and sinking fund of 1870, and the City Auditor and Treasurer be authorized to make said transfer.

"Recommend that the communications from T. Masac and from E. Coffey in reference to the translation of the Spanish archives be referred to the City Attorney with instructions to prepare and present for approval of the Council a contract with the party whom he believes can best perform this work for the interest of the city."

HEALTH OFFICER'S NEEDS.

His Annual Expense Estimate Filed with the City Auditor.

Health Officer Steadman yesterday filed with the City Auditor his annual expense estimate. The amount asked for is larger in the aggregate than was given his office last year, the increase being occasioned by the gutter-sweepers, which the Health Officer considers should be made a fixed feature of his department.

The various items of expense are included in the following statement: Salary Health Officer, \$2400; clerk, \$300; inspectors, \$400; city hospital, \$150; milk-room, \$100; printing and stationery, \$400; drugs, \$1200; boots, notepaper, \$140; monthly reports, \$100; milk inspector's salary \$900; garbage, \$125; removing dead animals, \$1200; gutter sweeping, including salary of hand gutter-sweepers, \$774; street sprinkling, \$355.60; total, \$58,554.

Building Permits.

Permits for building purposes were issued yesterday as follows: Mrs. B. Oliver, a dwelling on Twenty-fourth street, between Griffith avenue and Menlo street, to cost \$1000. George W. Rice, a dwelling on Twelfth street, near Union avenue, to cost \$1000.

I. A. Noves, a dwelling on Sichel street, between Alhambra and Mission Road, to cost \$1500.

Max Marx, a dwelling on Grattan street, between Tenth and Twelfth streets, to cost \$1000.

EASY BENEVOLENCE.

Charity and Pleasure Combined in Mount Lowe Excursions.

People who avail themselves of the Saturday excursions to Mount Lowe have a double source of enjoyment. They have all the pleasure that the unrivalled trip affords and they have also the satisfaction of knowing that they are rendering substantial aid to the Newsboys' Home. Moreover, the expense to those going in this way is materially less than that usually incurred.

About seventy people availed themselves yesterday of this combined opportunity for practical benevolence and economical sight-seeing. It is probable that even more will go this week. The excursion starts from Fourth street, between Spring street and Broadway, at 8 and 9 o'clock a.m. every Saturday. Tickets are sold at No. 328 South Broadway.

The run to Altadena is quickly made and then the climb begins. The heated air of the valley is soon left behind,

and the cool breezes from the mountain cañons bring a welcome change. Opportunity is given to explore Rubio Cañon, where the transfer is made to the incline cable car, and another stop is made at Echo Mountain House. Every resident of Los Angeles is or should be familiar with the magnificent panorama of mountain and plain and cañon that is unfolded as the railway, like a winding trail, rises constantly higher. The trip is so arranged as to afford about three hours at Alpine Tavern. Here a substantial meal is daintily served, and the cost to the members of the excursion is but 50 cents. The usual charge is 75 cents. Those who prefer take lunch baskets with them and picnic beside the cool waters of the spring. The return to Los Angeles may be made either in the afternoon or in the evening.

These excursions are run for the benefit of the Newsboys' Home, and will prove of great assistance in raising the money needed to complete the new building. Ground will be broken on Monday, and it is expected that the building will be completed in about three months. The ground, which is on the corner of Eighth and San Pedro streets, cost \$2100, and has been fully paid for. The cost of the home will be about \$3800, and all but \$1500 of this has already been raised. As is well known, the institution has never received a dollar of aid from the city, county or State. Everything accomplished thus far has been through the generosity of private individuals. Those in charge of the home hope ultimately to incorporate into it many of the features of an industrial school, so that the boys may be taught as well as housed.

AT THE COURT HOUSE.

ANOTHER CARD GAME.

CULLOM WINS A FORGED CHECK FROM GAMBLER WHITE.

Attempt to Cash a Check at the National Bank of California Led to the Arrest—The Cause is Now on Trial.

G. W. Cullom, charged with felony, was on trial before Judge Smith and a jury yesterday.

The complaint alleges that on February 25, 1896, the defendant did wilfully, unlawfully, feloniously and with intent to defraud the National Bank of California at Los Angeles and one John Goode, falsely make and forge a certain check and order for the payment of money, the said check being in words and figures as follows: "Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 25, 1896. The National Bank of California at Los Angeles. Pay to J. R. White or bearer \$35, thirty-five dollars. (Payment in full for a bicycle.)"

"JOHN GOODE."

Indorsed on the back of the check was the name "J. R. White."

The complaint was sworn out by J. J. Hawley, the detective, on February 28, 1896.

Cullom claims to have come in possession of the check through the settlement of a game of cards with White, the payer of the forged bank slip. He immediately presented it for payment at the bank, but its appearance aroused the suspicion of Robert I. Rogers, the paying teller, and he went and consulted Albert Hadley, the cashier, requesting Cullom to wait a moment. A message was sent to the Police Station and an officer soon came into the bank and placed the defendant under arrest.

Cullom claims he had no suspicion that the check had been forged when he presented it at the counter of the bank, and that during the time he was kept waiting he inquired if the check was not all right.

Mr. Rogers says the signature was a pretty fair imitation of Mr. Goode's, yet it aroused his suspicions and led to the investigation.

When Cullom made his statement to Detective Hawley regarding the manner in which the check had come into his possession the latter had him write out a description of the man "J. R. White." Cullom describes him as being 5 ft. 5 in. high; dark hair, long, red moustache and of reddish complexion; his weight is estimated at 160 pounds; he wore a dark suit of clothes and tan shoes.

A. W. Scaver testified as an expert on penmanship and upon examining the check, written description of "White" and the address upon an envelope, expressed the opinion that they were all written by one and the same person.

The purported signer of the check is an abstractor in the employ of the Title Insurance and Trust Company at Franklin and New High streets. A glance in the directory shows there are a "good" many ways of spelling the name. The book in question spells it plainly "John Goode," the "e" being omitted. But there is a "Goode" in this city with the "e" added; this man is also an abstractor, but persists in writing "Richard H. P." before his name.

The manner in which the name was spelled was probably the primary cause of the bank's suspicion, as it was admitted the officials were familiar with his autograph.

The trial will be resumed tomorrow morning and promises to consume the entire day.

The defendant's wife and baby have arrived from the north and are present in the courtroom. Deputy District Attorney McComas is conducting the prosecution. Davis & Rush appear for the defense.

A BIG COMMISSION.

But the Court Deals a New Hand.

Shed Suit.

Judge Clark has rendered judgment in the suit of Shead against Hinman & Pile, the collection agents. A note for \$5000 was finally compromised for \$2000. In the original agreement between the parties the owner of the note was to pay 25 per cent. for its collection. Attorneys' fees in the East of over \$400 were charged by these agents; also a few hundred dollars for attorneys' services in this city; after deducting the above amounts from the \$2500 collected, they demanded 25 per cent. commission on the original note of \$500, making \$1250 to be still further deducted.

As a final compromise, they offered to pay Shead \$425 and surrender a note held against him for \$150, making the magnificent donation of \$775, in consideration of the \$2500 collected for him. Judge Clark has just quashed the whole transaction by giving Shead judgment for \$1270.

SANTA ANA CREDITORS.

Beatty Bros. Charged with Favoritism—Suit for \$12,000.

E. E. Keech, assignee of John Beatty, Jr., and Robert Beatty, doing business under the firm name of Beatty Bros., at Santa Ana, has brought suit against Richard Beatty, M. M. Crookshank, and the First National Bank of Santa Ana for the recovery of the possession of the stock of merchandise, trade fixtures, notes, accounts, etc., or in case delivery cannot be had, for the sum of \$12,000.

The complaint recites that on May 10, 1895, the Beatty Bros. were indebted to the First National Bank of Santa Ana in the sum of \$248.45, and to Richard Beatty in the sum of \$3227.57. It is

alleged that the firm caused their merchandise to be attached by the above creditors with a view to giving them preference as creditors, and the said bank and Richard Beatty then knew the firm of Beatty Bros. to be insolvent.

CRIMINAL CHARGES.

Lousteau and Raash Are Held for Examination.

Berdell Lousteau was arraigned in Justice Young's court yesterday, upon a charge of threatening to kill Pierre Riviere, in this city, on July 14. The defendant was held in bonds of \$250, and in default was committed to the County Jail to await examination.

Richard Raash, charged with offensive conduct and of threatening and quarreling, was also arraigned in Justice Young's court yesterday, and held in bonds of \$100 awaiting examination. The complaint was sworn out by Max Urban. The disturbance occurred on July 17.

WHO OWNS THE LAND?

Lyon Has Brought an Action for Disposition.

Walter H. Lyon wants legal possession of a part of lot 5, all of lots 6, 7, 8 and 9, part of lots 11, 12 and 13, all of lot 14, part of lots 15 and 19 and all of lots 20 and 21, Kuhnerts-street tract.

Lyon has filed a document having this object in view, directed to Charles E. Meeker and wife, S. A. Armstrong and wife, P. E. Thompson and wife, David Burness, William Burness and wife, L. Brodie and wife, U. G. Baldwin, Charles P. Straight and wife, J. F. Terry and wife, Richard Metter and wife, William Housman and wife, D. L. Adams and wife, D. W. Huff and others, alleged to be in possession of the above property.

MORE NEW CITIZENS.

Thirteen Was the Number Admitted During Yesterday.

The following persons were admitted to citizenship in Judge Smith's court yesterday: Charles William Kingsley, Great Britain; Ernest Froman, Sweden; Octavius Thomas Griffith, Wales; Frank A. Crowe, Ireland; Evan Lewis Evans, Wales; John B. Grant, Canada; Henry Kloss, Germany; Albert Path, Germany. These were admitted in Judge McKimley's court: Joseph S. Farrell, Canada; John Bullock, England; Fred M. Hazlett, Canada; Carl Raliss, Germany; John Kettle, England.

Hannah Rich's Will.

William Hutchinson of Pomona has filed a petition asking that the will of Hannah Rich, deceased, be admitted to probate. The property under the will is valued at \$8500. The petitioner is named as executor and consents to act as such.

The Celestines Are Divorced.

A. F. Celestine was granted a divorce from his wife, J. S. Celestine, in Judge Smith's court yesterday, on the grounds of desertion.

An Insane Chinaman.

Ah Yet was examined before a commission in Judge McKimley's court yesterday and ordered committed to Highland. The demented fellow is a native of the Flowery Kingdom and is a victim of the national habit, being an opium fiend.

Mosher Granted a Decree.

William Mosher was granted a divorce from Emma Mosher in Department Six yesterday, on the grounds of desertion. The defendant refused to come West and grow up with the country.

Judgment for a Bank.

The German-American Savings Bank was awarded judgment for \$325 yesterday in Judge Shaw's department, in its action against the McArthur.

Suit in Foreclosure.

William C. Fitchner has filed an action against Joseph P. Rowan and Mary J. Rowan to recover \$756.56 and the further sum of \$78.06, costs and attorneys' fees and for foreclosure of mortgage upon lot 5, block 181, Redondo beach.

Letters of Administration.

Edward H. Rust has filed a petition for letters of administration in the estate of Margaret A. Rust, deceased. The property is valued at \$1200.

Insolvent Mining Company.

The Electric Mining Company, composed of Mrs. A. J. Wilson, Alfred James, Lemidas B. Cook and Henry Bieay, has filed a petition in insolvency. Liabilities, \$2717.25; assets, including the plant of the company and unworked tailings valued at \$500, \$2000.

Suit to Reform Deed.

M. J. Groshong and Sonora E. Groshong have filed an action against Groshong to have a conveyance reformed to certain lands in the Rancho San Rafael.

Wants Pay for Material.

Albert Thomas, doing business as the Union Iron Works, has filed suit against August Wiffenbach and C. Leonard for \$533.65 and costs. This suit is brought to recover on iron furnished in the construction of the Newell & Gammon building on South Broadway.

Foreclosure of Lien.

The Frazer & Lamb Lumber Company has filed an action against F. H. Powell and others to recover a balance alleged to be due on material and for foreclosure of a lien upon lots 1 and 2, block B, Dinklerberger tract. The same company has filed an action against Thomas Ewing and others for a small amount. In both cases the amount under dispute is small.

Take a Whack

AT THE—

CRACKER

JACK,

THE NEW—

5 CENT

CIGAR.

111 HOWELL'S 111
S. SPRING
Bona Fide
Clearance.
Shoe Sale
Read Prices.
A nice Soft Kid Baby Shoe, sizes 1 to 6..... **15c**
Children's Brown Kid Cloth Top Shoes, sizes 4 to 17..... **75c**
Children's Kid Button Shoes, turned, sizes 5 to 8..... **75c**
Children's Kid Dress Shoes, pointed toe, sizes 8 to 11..... **90c**
Ladies' Serge Slippers, going at..... **50c**
Ladies' Serge Congress Gaiters..... **75c**
Ladies' Kid Opera Slippers..... **75c**
Ladies' Kid Oxford Ties, patent leather tips..... **60c**
SALE BEGINS... Tomorrow
It is a Broad-gauge Policy
We have just finished taking stock and we find that in order to carry "Up-to-date Shoes" we will be obliged to sacrifice a great number of our lines to make room for the new, which will be shipped to our house next month.
In all things that makes "HOWELL'S" successful above all others.
Such Figures as These Show How Things are Going.
HOWELL'S,
111 South Spring St.
Shoe Sale
Read Prices.
Gents' Fine Leather Slippers..... **90c**
Gents' Fine Embroidered Slippers..... **80c**
Gents' Fine Dress Shoes..... **\$1.50**
Boys' Solid Wearing Shoes..... **\$1.25**
Ladies' Fine Kid Shoes..... **\$1.40**
Ladies' Handmade Southern ties French Heel..... **\$2.00**
Ladies' Brown Kid Southern ties LXV Heel..... **\$2.00**
Ladies' Fine kid Oxfords Cloth Top..... **\$1.15**

Crockery AND Glassware AT Money Saving Prices.

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| Table Tumblers..... | each, 3c |
| Berry Sets..... | set, 25, 35, 50c |
| Fruit Bowls..... | each, 25, 35, 50c |
| Water Goblets..... | each, 10, 15, 20c |
| Herry Dishes..... | set, 25, 35, 50c |
| Butter Dishes..... | set, 10, 15, 20c |
| Decorated Pitchers..... | each, 15, 20, 25c |
| Wash Basins and Pitchers..... | per set, 75c |
| Chamber Sets..... | each, 15, 20, 25c |
| Lemonade Cups..... | set, 25c |
| Cups, Saucers and Plates, decorated..... | 75c |
| Knives and Forks..... | per set, 50, 75c |
| Fruit Jar Fillers..... | each, 5c |
| Flower Pots..... | each, 10, 15, 20c |
| Mush and Berry Sets, complete..... | set, 15c |
| Genuine Carlsbad China Decorated Tea Sets, complete..... | set, \$3.50 |
| Decorated Toilet Sets..... | set, \$1.00 |
| Genuine Carlsbad China Decorated Dinner Sets, 100 pieces..... | set, \$15.00 |
| Others charge \$25.00. | |

Great American Importing Tea Co's

MONEY SAVING STORES

135 NORTH MAIN
951 SOUTH SPRING
PASADENA.....
RIVERSIDE.....
SANTA ANA.....
SAN BERNARDINO.....
REDLANDS.....
SANTA BARBARA.....
POMONA.....

Cor. 2nd and Gordon Sts.

Wear Eagleson's

Fine Shirts.

That Flat Taste

Which some people object to in distilled waters is not now found in PURITAS. We have recently installed an expensive aerating apparatus, and are now charging PURITAS with filtered and purified air, so that in addition to being absolutely pure it has all the life of the most sparkling spring or mountain waters. 5 gallons, 50c; 10 gallons, 75c.

THE ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO. OF LOS ANGELES.

"THE ONLY PATTON"

EXPERT WATCHMAKER

JEWELER AND ENGRAVER.

314 South Broadway.

Watches Cleaned.....**75c**

Main Springs.....**50c**

Watch Crystals.....**10c**

Small Clocks Cleaned.....**50c**

Large Clocks Cleaned.....**75c**

These prices are one-half of the prevailing rates, and I guarantee my work absolutely first-class in every respect.

All Watch and Clock Work Warranted for One Year.

BROADWAY
DEPT. STORE,
4th
and Broadway.
...SALE...
We have the pleasure to announce a new departure—the location of an agency in New York City for the purchase of **BANKRUPT STOCKS**. Our agent has instructions to watch every **SALE** and every **FAILURE**; to look after every house on the verge of **BANKRUPTCY**, and, with cash in hand, to buy every lot of merchandise that he can get below its value. The first shipment is here and will be sold at **HALF ITS VALUE**.

| Former Price. | Bankrupt Price. | Former Price. | Bankrupt Price. |
|--|-----------------|--|-----------------|
| 0.75% Summer Lawn, beautiful patterns..... | 0.03% | Men's unlaundered Shirts, double front and back..... | 37 1/2% |
| 1.25% Linen Lawn for Beach Dresses..... | 0.10% | Men's White Laundered Shirts..... | 50 |
| 2.50% Russian Ducks..... | 0.08% | Men's Seaming Socks..... | 0.05 |
| 3.75% Lace Stripes Organdies..... | 0.08% | Men's Linen Handkerchiefs..... | 0.02 1/2 |
| 5.00% French Dimities, very pretty and cool..... | 0.05% | Men's Ribbed Balbriggan Undershirts..... | 0.07 1/2 |
| 7.50% Turkish Bath Towels..... | 1.25% | Men's Stanley Shirts, choice patterns..... | 0.08 |
| 10.00% Bird's-eye Towelling Crash..... | 0.02% | Men's Silk Neckwear..... | 0.09 |
| 12.50% Challies, rich patterns..... | 0.08% | Men's Ironclad Overalls..... | 0.30 |
| 15.00% Novelty Dress Trimmings..... | 0.10% | Men's Strong Working Pants..... | 1.15 |
| 20.00% Novelty Dress Patterns, in two-tone Silk..... | 0.21% | Men's Never Rip Kentucky Jeans..... | 0.98 |
| 25.00% Black Figured Mohair..... | 12.50% | Men's Business all wool Suits..... | 6.75 |
| 30.00% Fancy Mixed Cheviots..... | 0.10% | Men's Cheviot Suits, very dressy..... | 4.68 |
| 35.00% English Serges, in all colors..... | 0.15% | Boys' School Suits..... | 1.15 |
| 40.00% Henriettas, all colors..... | 0.30% | Boys' Beach Suits, good wearers..... | 0.98 |
| 45.00% Silk Vellings, chenille dot, all shades..... | 0.05% | Boys' Knickerbocker Knee Pants..... | 0.19 |
| 50.00% Ruchings for Collarettes..... | 0.10% | Misses' Tan Goat Button Shoes..... | 0.98 |
| 55.00% Silk Ruchings..... | 0.10% | Children's Solid School Shoes..... | 0.98 |
| 60.00% Black Rose..... | 0.05% | Infants' Dongola Kid Button Shoe..... | 0.17 |
| 65.00% Ladies' Ribbed Vests..... | 0.15% | Ladies' Hand-turned Tan Oxfords..... | 0.30 |
| 70.00% Muslin Drawers..... | 0.15% | Misses' Tan Oxfords..... | 0.30 |
| 75.00% White Parasols, Paragon frame..... | 0.65% | Men's Kangaroo Dress Shoe..... | 1.45 |
| 80.00% Tooth Brushes, all bristle..... | 0.10% | Men's Solid Working Shoes..... | 1.00 |
| 85.00% Toilet Soap, Perfumed..... | 0.04% | Ladies' 20th Century Kid Button Shoe..... | 1.00 |
| 90.00% Hair Pins, 100 assorted..... | 0.03% | Men's Casco Calif Shoe, new styles..... | 1.25 |
| 95.00% Brooker's Machine Thread..... | 0.04% | Heavy Tin Teakettle..... | 0.19 |
| 1.00% Lace Edge Handkerchiefs..... | 0.07% | Hunter's Flour Sifters..... | 0.10 |
| 1.05% All-silk Ribbons, all colors..... | 0.05% | Japanese Matches, bunch..... | 0.01 |
| 1.10% Satin Ribbons, lot of shades..... | 0.01% | Clothes Pins, dozen for..... | 0.01 |
| 1.15% Silk Mitts, all sizes..... | 0.10% | Salt and Pepper Shakers..... | 0.06 |
| 1.20% Best quality Needles, 25 in package..... | 0.02% | Cups and Saucers, each..... | 0.05 1/2 |
| 1.25% Men's Silk Embroidered Suspender..... | 0.25% | Aluminum Tea Strainers..... | 0.10 |
| 1.30% Men's Celluloid Collars..... | 0.05% | Articles on our counter..... | 0.10 |
| 1.35% Men's Strong Working Shirts..... | 0.25% | Articles on our counter..... | 0.06 |

Bankrupt Prices in Tinware, Graniteware, Brushes, Pails and House Furnishings. Every Department has Bankrupt Prices.

Broadway Department Store,
4th and Broadway,
Wholesale and Retail.

C. F. Heinzeman, Druggist and Chemist,
232 North Main St., Los Angeles.
Prescriptions carefully compounded day or night.

The W. H. PERRY
Lumber Mfg. Co.
1000 North Main St., Los Angeles.
LUMBER, YARD AND PLANING MILL.

A Handsome Complexion
In one of the great charms a woman possesses. FORTON'S COMPLEXION POWDER gives it.